INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE INDIA SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 180— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

TORIES DEMAND FIRM RULE IN INDIA.

Scrap Gandhi-Irwin Agreement

PUT RELEASED PRISONERS IN JAIL AGAIN!

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 31.

"The British have not the slightest intention of getting out. But in that case we must go in and govern", shrieks the "Morning Post," in the course of an editorial on Garlick's murder, says a "Hindu" cable.

Mr. Brancker asking Mr. Benn in the House of Commons whether in view of the murder of Mr. Garlick and other outrages the Government will reconsider their Indian policy and reincarcerate prisoners released under Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and dissolve revolutionary organisations.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR INDIA.

Resolution Tabled For Next Assembly

SIMLA, July 29.

(By Mail).

An important resolution has been table by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer for discussion in the September Session of the Legislative Assembly. It reads:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the following resolution be conveyed to the Majesty's Government as embodying the considered opinion of the Indian Legislative Assembly:—

"This Assembly is of opinion that no constitution will be acceptable to the people of India which does not closely approximate the position of the Governor-General of India to that of a constitutional Governor-General as that of Canada thus removing from the Statute-Book his Ordinance making and other extraordinary powers and placing the entire responsibility for the Government on the shoulders of the Indian Legislatures Central and Provincial."—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES GETS A SHAKING

Sequel To Motor Smash

LONDON, July 30.

As the Prince of Wales was leaving the Sunningdale Golf Club, his car collided with another on the main road in which there were two women. Both the cars were damaged. The Prince of Wales although, he was shaken hurried to assist both the women who were medically treated.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL).
LONDON, July 31.

There is considerable misgiving in the local Indian Circles about Mahatma Gandhi's arrangements for stay while in this country. It is felt that his proposed stay at Kingsley Hall, the visit arranged for Lancashire workers and formation at the instance of the Commonwealth of India League of a Reception Committee with British organisations of a certain kind such as the Independent Labour Party. No more War Fellowship of Reconciliation, War Resistance, Friends Service Council, etc., are not without far reaching significance. Particularly the visit to the Lancashire Textile Workers who are thrown out of employment due to the Indian boycott is considered to be calculated to appeal to Gandhiji's humanitarian feelings and to mould his attitude at the Round Table Conference. Indian Circles here feel that Gandhiji, as India's Spokesman, should accept the hospitality of the Indian Community, this ensuring easy access to Indian opinion.

"M. N. ROY" TAKEN TO CAWNPORE FOR TRIAL.

—:o:—

His Complaint To The Magistrate.

Young German Lady Mysteriously Marched From Friend's House.

AWAITING DEPORTATION IN POLICE CUSTODY?

The young well-built Indian who was arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. as "M. N. Roy" was escorted by the police to the Victoria Terminus at 4-30 p.m. on Friday and entrained in a train for Cawnpore, to stand his trial there.

IN MAGISTRATE'S CHAMBER

An hour before "M.N. Roy" was put up before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate in his Chambers and Mr. Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police applied for his being sent to Cawnpore as a warrant from the District Magistrate was received by the Bombay C. I. D.

"M. N. Roy," as he was being ushered out of the Esplanade lock-up, looked quite unconcerned and was seen good humouredly chatting with Inspector Byrt and Sub-Inspector Parab.

"M. N. ROY'S" COMPLAINT

It is understood "M. N. Roy," who seems to have been supplied with newspapers, complained to the Magistrate against the information published that he had refused to see lawyers. He was most anxious to be in touch with his lawyers and friends.

MAGISTRATE SENDS FOR "ROY'S" LAWYER

The Magistrate immediately sent for Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, who had earlier in the day made an application to see "M. N. Roy" in police custody. It is understood "M. N. Roy" was allowed only a couple of minutes talk with the Advocates.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY TO BE DEPORTED.

Believed To Be Friend Of "M. N. Roy" And Dogged By C. I. D. Since Arrival.

While "M. N. Roy" was being packed off to Cawnpore, a young Germon girl, believed to be his friend, was visited early in the morning by a C.I.D. officer and ordered to accompany him. Her whereabouts later in the day are a mystery to her Bombay friends. Dr. Chitnis whose guest she was while in Bombay, was told by the C.I.D. officials that they need not have any concern about her and as the (C.I.D.) were looking after her very well. And further added that Dr. Chitnis should keep her luggage ready to be taken away by the C.I.D. at a minute's notice.

Regarded by the police as an undesirable foreigner Fraulein L. Geissler, a German lady aged 35, will be deported out of India under the Foreigners' Act. She will be sent back to Berlin by the mail boat "Rawalpindi" which sails from Bombay to-day (Saturday). Mr. Naden of the C.I.D. (Foreign Section) called at the residence of Dr. G. Y. Chitnis at Gamdevi where Fraulein Geissler was a guest, early in the morning, and desired to see the German guest. He then asked the lady to accompany him and marched her to C.I.D. head office.

Dr. Chitnis, it will be recalled, was one of those arrested and bailed out for alleged harbouring of Mr. "M. N. Roy".

The lady was arrested in the palace of Rajah of Kalakanker at Lucknow, some days ago, simultaneously with the arrest of Mr. "M. N. Roy" and others in Bombay. The charge against her was that of harbouring "Mr. Roy" but the fact that she was a foreigner and had no fixed place of residence provided difficulties. The police evidently decided to drop this charge but instead deport her from India under the Foreigners Act

ARRIVAL IN INDIA ON JUNE 30.

It appears that Fraulein Geissler arrived in Bombay on June 30 by s.s. "Genoa" and stayed for a couple of days at the Grand Hotel. The Bombay C.I.D. who evidently had received information about her arrival kept a close watch on her movements.

Suspected to be a friend of Mr. "M. N. Roy" Fraulein Geissler was shadowed by the C.I.D. sleuths from place to place.

MUCH TRAVELLED LADY.

Fraulein Geissler, it is said, is the Secretary of the Chief of the Berlin branch of the General Motors Ltd. She came with a letter of introduction from the Berlin branch of the firm addressed to the Manager of the Bombay branch. It seems the lady has travelled much and has visited China, Japan and Russia.

ON A SWISS PASSPORT.

She came to India with a passport issued by the Swiss authorities and the visa was obtained by her at Geneva from the British Consulate.

During her short stay in India Fraulein Geissler is said to have visited Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other National leaders.

After her arrest at Lucknow and release on bail she came to Bombay and was the guest of Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

PROTEST AGAINST "M. N. ROY'S" ARREST

DEMONSTRATIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress and several Labour organisations in the city and the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, a Mass Meeting of the workers will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday at Lalbaug Lal Maidan and another meeting at the Azad Maidan at 6 p.m. to protest against the arrest of "M. N. Roy" and other Labour leaders. Prominent Nationalist leaders will address the meeting.

MOVE FOR 'NO-RENT' CAMPAIGN IN ANDHRA

Resolution Before A. I. C. C,

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 31.

Sjt. A. Kaleswara Rao will move in the A. I. C. C. a resolution condemning the Government's action in enhancing the land revenue in Andhra and to authorise the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to start "no-rent" campaign with reference to the payment of proposed enhancement after giving Madras Government a reasonable opportunity to reconsider and cancel the said orders.

"CONGRESS" EDITOR JAILED.

Sjt. Raju Gets 2 Years Hard Labour And "C" Class.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 31.

Sjt. K. Linga Raju, editor of the "Congress" was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1.000 in default six months further imprisonment in the Rajahmundry sedition case. He was placed in "C" class.

EMBARGO ON FOREIGN CLOTH

Mahatmaji Explains His Position.

(SEE PAGE 16)

RESULT OF SECOND TEST MATCH

England Wins By An Innings.

LONDON, July 31.

In second test match between England and New Zealand which commenced at Oval on Wednesday England won by innings and twenty-six runs. Following are scores:—England 416 for four declared. New Zealand 193 and following on 197.—Reuter.

OORGAUM MINE TRAGEDY.

Rock-Burst Kills Seven Workers.

OORGAUM, July 31.

A serious rockburst occurred at Oorgaum Mine last evening resulting in the instantaneous death of seven workmen. Another workman, it is reported, fell down accidentally from a height of seventy feet in Mysore mine and died immediately.—A.P.

Acquitted Of Charge Of Issuing Balance Sheets

LONDON, July 30.

Messrs. Kylsant and Morland (Auditor) were acquitted of the charge of issuing balance sheets of the Royal Mail Steamer Packet Company, which were false in material particulars.—Reuter.

Zamora's Govt. Receives Vote Of Confidence

LONDON, July 30.

Madrid.—Following a two-day political debate, Cortes gave Zamora's provisional Government an overwhelming vote of confidence to continue in office.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK SCOTT'S RECORD

Another Australia-England Flight

RANGOON, July 31.

The Australian aviator Mollison who is making an attempt to break Scott's record for an Australia-England flight has arrived in Rangoon. He lost his way while "en route" to Akyab from Alorstar and flew back to Rangon.—A. P.

OPINION IN ENGLAND STIFFENING AGAINST INDIA.

—:o:—

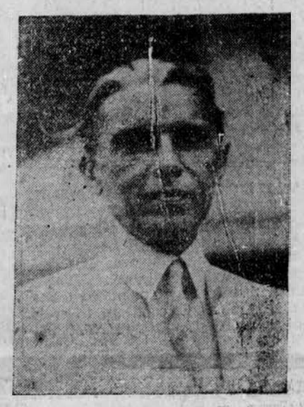
Mr. Jinnah Warns R. T. C. Delegates.

"NOT POSSIBLE TO GET FROM BRITAIN ALL THAT CONGRESS WAS DEMANDING."

Hindu-Muslim Unity Essential For Success.

"The key to India's freedom lies in the obvious direction of Hindu-Muslim Settlement and in our ability to put up a united front at the Round Table Conference when it reassembles next September, declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Friday morning shortly after his arrival by the s.s. "Cathay."

Mr. Jinnah added, "Opinion in England was stiffening every day against India. Whatever might be the language or expression of that opinion—and it only differed in tone—Parliament stood united in regard to British policy towards India. It is futile to go to London if there is no communal settlement."



MR. M. A. JINNAH.

CONGRESS CAN'T GET ALL THAT IT DEMANDS

But even in case there was a settlement Mr. Jinnah thought it would not be possible to get from Britain all that the Congress was demanding. "At best India would get something substantial if they presented a united front.

He continued "Our inability to find a settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question before-hand made a vital difference to us at the Conference last year. I feel sure that a similar, if not greater, disappointment awaits us if we go to the Conference next September without a settlement of the communal differences. I am sure that every right-minded and thinking man desires most fervently the settlement of this question, for therein lies India's salvation. It is an obvious truth when I say how can you claim a constitution giving us self-government when the important communities are not agreed?"

WE WILL BE LOST IN WORDS

Mr. Jinnah then drew attention to the difficulties with which the Indian members of the Conference would be faced. He said "At the resumption of the Conference next September, with the terrible tension between the Hindus and Muslims and no settlement arrived, at the task of our constructing an All-India Federation and the sharp divisions regarding "Safeguards" and "Reservations" that are sure to arise, there will be such diversity of opinions and scuffle that I fear we shall be lost again in words, words and words, and perhaps adjourn for "another year."

"NOT A CLEAN SLATE"

In this respect Mr. Jinnah felt that the last Conference had an easier task before it. "Then we had a clean slate before us," he went on to say, "Now it is not so. There are certain basic principles accepted, and we have to work on them. It is likely that attempts will be made to erase some of the writings on the slate. This again will involve loss of time and added to the difficulties already existing."

Mr. Jinnah further added: "It is not possible to approach the task before us with any degree of success unless at least we settle the Hindu-Muslim question and if possible establish a definite understanding between the Princes and the British Indian Delegation before we enter the Conference this time. Otherwise I have no doubt that the fullest advantage will be taken of our weakness, which manifestly lies in our divisions."

UNITED FRONT

Concluding the subject he repeated "Hindu-Muslim unity and united front by us are absolutely essential at this moment for our success."

JINNAH'S SOJOURN IN INDIA.

Questioned about his future plans, Mr. Jinnah said he would stay in India only for five weeks. He sails back to England on September 5, to attend the Federal Structure Committee. He did not disclose his immediate plan of work in India, but admitted that it was not merely private business that had brought him back for such a short stay. He could have easily delayed it for some time in view of the date of the Conference, which was so near. His visit seems partly at least with a view to make a final attempt to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem here in India. When questioned if it was so, Mr. Jinnah said: "I honestly and sincerely wish a settlement of the question, and will do all that lies in my power to arrive at it."

JUMP AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER PARLIAMENT.

But whatever the result of any such attempt or finally of the next session of the Conference, it is certain that after the Conference Mr. Jinnah is going to stay in England. Asked about his intention to enter Parliament, he confirmed the report and said that when in England he would jump at the first opportunity to get elected for Parliament. He added that he was immediately resigning his seat on the Legislative Assembly.

"Why do you propose to settle in England? Don't you think your services will be more useful in India?" asked our representative.

Mr. Jinnah replied: "I believe that London will be the centre of gravity for the next two or three years so far as the Indian problem is concerned. It is for that purpose that I want to be in England. My ambition in entering Parliament is to get the ear of the House and to place India's case before them. I hope that once I am in the House I will get its ear on the subject."

Mr. Jinnah, however, does not intend to stay permanently in England. He will return back when he feels that his services will be more useful here.

PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA AGAINST INDIA.

A point which Mr. Jinnah emphasised to our representative was that England was trying its level best to enlist the sympathy of America (in favour of Britain) with regard to the Indian question. The reason why a number of prominent English politicians were in a hurry to visit the land of dollars was to deliver lectures in America about the Indian situation. It was already announced that Mr. Churchill was to go to New York for this purpose and a host of others including Lord Reading were being pressed by British politicians to undertake the mission.

"Is it not possible to counteract that propaganda by sending some Indian leaders to America?" asked our representative.

Mr. Jinnah said that Britain was spending millions of rupees on that propaganda and with India's meagre resources it would be impossible to combat it.

MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME FOR LONDON.

Andrews & Polak To Look After Details.

GANDHIJI HAS A BUSY TIME IN AHMEDABAD.

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, July 31.

From inquiries made, it is understood that Sjt. Andrews and Mr. Polak are instructed to make all arrangements for Mahatmaji when he reaches London. According to his daily programme Mahatmaji will keep his Charkha with him all through the journey. There would be no change in his daily programme. Even in England all instructions in connection with Mahatmaji's food, prayers and other daily programme have been given to Mr. Andrews by Miraben, who is to accompany Mahatmaji clad in a Gujarati lady's dress.

Mahatmaji remained busy throughout day after his arrival. He paid visits to his Ashram inmates this evening who could not come to the Vidyapith owing to their ill-health. During the prayers one Ashram inmate asked Mahatmaji when he was to start for London. Mahatmaji replied, how can I say the date when the question of even starting is not certain, but if at all I start I will not start on 8th instant but on 15th instant.

Probably Mahatmaji will start on Sunday night for Bombay.

Sardar arrives here to-morrow and will address a public meeting in the evening.

THE NAWAB OF BHOPAL.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal will leave for England by the "Mooltan" on August 15. Under medical advice His Highness will not make a stay in Bombay, as originally intended, but proceed direct to the steamer from the train.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, July 31.	
Previous Closing Rate	8.60
To-day's Opening Rate	8.63
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	8.36
Difference	—.24
Broach Expectation A/May	176

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 31.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.59
To-day's Opening Rate	4.57
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.61
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 31.	
Silver Ready	13
Lower	1/16
Silver Forward	13
Lower	1/16

Tone of market:—China bought steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 31.			
1st Settlement	44	1	0
2nd Settlement	44	11	0

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—AGENTS on reliable terms for our Congress Certified Swadeshi piece-goods. Made on hand-looms. Apply to THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut.
A R5582

WANTED—40 more CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. One for selection form to SUPDT. CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RLY. DUTIES, DELHI.
A R5581

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Able CANVASSERS on Rs. 40-60 per month for our "EUCALYPTA," best Eucalyptus Oil. Merit Certificates awarded in Poona and other Exhibitions. Apply to: NEW ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY, Kurla, Bombay.
A R5580

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN or HINDU, experienced Graduate to work as Head Master, and trained Teachers. Apply sharp stating qualifications, past experience, Second language and minimum salary expected, to The SECRETARY Madresa-E-Islamia, Bantva, (Kathiawar).
A 3327

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD. 98/5, Clive Street, CALCUTTA -WANTED—RELIABLE SUPERVISORS with a pay of Rs. 100 per month to secure members for Insurance with a small fee of Rs. 5 only. No medical examination, no age proof, no regular premium. Supervisors will get hereditary renewal and special bonus with commission in addition to pay and their lives will be insured free of any cost. For particulars apply to Manager.
A F. S.

WANTED.

None remain a pigmy. Add 3 to 5 more inches. Why remain short statured, Meak and Absurd? Become taller, handsome and commanding all within 30 days Complete illustrated, guaranteed scientific course of "Height Increase". Price Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STORES, Kasur (Punjab).

WANTED
for INDIA EQUITABLE
Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—RAILWAY BOOKSTALL CLERK for Belgaum. Cash Security Rs. 200/-. Salary Rs. 22/- Commission on Sales 2 per cent. Higginbothams, Madras.
A 3331

WANTED A Hindu SHORTHAND TYPIST with perfect Hindi knowledge, apply SHARDA FILM CO., Tardeo Road, Bombay.
A R5577

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVE S throughout India to sell our Silk Cloth on Rs. 100-10-200 p.m. Golden opportunity. Apply with anna stamp, RAJPUT STORES. Ludhiana.
A R5553

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE FRENCH TUTOR for private family in Gujarat. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R5579

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

GLIDING (Motorless aeroplane flying) season will start from October onwards and those wishing to learn same, please apply "INDIAN GLIDING ASSOCIATION," Post Box 528.
E R5567

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1931—Syllabus: three annas. Application form: two annas. Entries registered up to 15th September, 1931. Apply R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
E 3326

DIANO & THEORY PUPILS WANTED—By one who always obtains cent per cent results in Trinity College of Music Examinations. Apply Music Teacher, Tutorial H. School, Gwalia Tank Road.
E R. 5583.

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A new or very little used STEAM ENGINE of about 1000 H.P. Send full particulars to Box No. 1089, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 3330

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—20 H.P. WOLSELY TOURING CAR in good order; any reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 1090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 3332

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

AMERICAN COTTON—Monday, 8.91, Tuesday 8.67, Wednesday 8.57 and Thursday 8.60 all the four days our Tips came correct, proof "Bombay Chronicle"! Our "Sunrise Weekly Forecasts" from to-day issued every Saturday instead Monday gave four figures right in four days this week! Our "Weekly" contains to-day's Rose Tips, next full week's Cotton Figures with Monday Tuesday strong Doubling and two weekly certainties. Our Rupees Five worth special guaranteed Figure given free once, to buyers of this weekly. Price Rupee One. Our daily one cent per cent. "Certainty" Rupees Ten. Special Figure Rupees Five. Guaranteed at least four days right weekly. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. Also available from Charni Road and Prarthana Samaj Junction.
P R5578

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Property For Sale

BUNGALOW AT THANA—One-storeyed, 9 rooms, well built. Total Area 175 square yards, freehold. SPLENDID SITUATION. Lowest price Rs. 5,000. UNIQUE CHANCE. Write to Box No. 1088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5575

Trade Announcement.

AUCTION SALE OF BUNGALOW FURNITURE, made by Messrs. Army Navy and Others well-known makers at No. 8, Queen's Road, Government Bungalow, next to Bombay Presidency Radio Club, near Marine Line, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)
T 5576

A PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS with no Capital. Unique Scheme for you to take advantage of. Particulars from—"RADIO". P. O. Box 536, Calcutta. Stamps for reply not required.
T

Medical

THERE ARE NO BALM IN INDIA or elsewhere to equal the SWADESHI. ST. XAVIER BALM in every way. Try once only and convince yourself. No boast no bluff, no cheating. Sold everywhere. Price As. 9 per bottle. Stockists, PERRY & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Bombay.
5444

CATARACT

SAFE, SURE and HARMLESS CURE without operation. No matter previous treatment fails. GUARANTEED CURE within a month. Very easy to use and observe rules. Free particulars on application. Apply—TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P.O. Baghbazar, CALCUTTA.

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 3372

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE

Bombay, 13th July, 1931.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1931, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1931, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
3324.

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following staff for the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, on or before 20th August, 1931:—

Post.	Pay per month as at present liable Rs. to revision. Rs.	Minimum qualification prescribed
1. Resident Medical Officer.	250-10-350 with free quarters.	A Graduate of any Indian University.
2. One Senior Assistant.	60-5-100	Nil.
3. Two Junior Assistants	Rs. 50 each	Nil.
4. One Steward	60-5-100	Nil.
5. One Matron	80-2-100 with free quarters and free boarding.	A qualified Nurse B. P. N. A. with 5 years' experience.
6. 14 qualified Nurses B. P. N. A. (including male nurses).	30-1-40 with free boarding and lodging.	Two of the nurses should as far as possible have operation theatre experience.
7. 10 Probationer Nurses.	10-2-14 with free boarding and lodging	
8. Two compounders (1). Senior	30-1-40 with free quarters	They must be qualified.
(2). Junior.	25-1-35 with free quarters	

The applicants should state their age, experience, previous service, qualification, etc. and should send copies of not more than two testimonials. Those in service should apply through their immediate superiors.

The selected candidates shall be on probation for one year and will in all cases except Nos. 2 and 3 above be entitled to the benefit of Provident Fund on the same terms as apply to the employees of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Besides the above paid staff the Board of Management have also resolved to have the following honorary appointments. The present accommodation at the Hospital is about 60 beds in the general sections and 30 beds in the Maternity section. The Board requests intending aspirants for the honorary posts to communicate to the undersigned giving details as to age, experience, previous service, qualifications, etc. and should send copies of not more than two testimonials.

1. Honorary Surgeon.	He must be actively engaged in Surgery and have special qualifications in that subject. Preferably M. S. of any Indian University or F.R.C.S.
2. Honorary Physician.	He must be actively engaged in medicine and have special qualifications in that subject preferably M.D. or M.R.C.P.
3. Honorary Gynicologist.	He or she should be actively engaged in practice of Gynicology in obstrastris and have special qualifications in those subjects.
4. X'Ray Specialist.	A radiologist.

Members of the honorary staff may be given a monthly carriage allowance of Rs. 50.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated, 28th July, 1931.
3329.

(Sd.) G. V. MAVLANKAR,
Chairman,
Board of Management.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of Bai CHANDANBAI, widow of Bhaichand Somchand Zaveri of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, till lately resided at Motishaw Chawl, Marwadi Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

Bai MONGHIBAI, wife of Dharamchand Somchand, deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty second day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 22nd day of July, 1931.

Messrs. KHANDWALLA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3334

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed of the Trust Property and credits belonging to HAJRABAI, daughter of Abdul Rehman Moledina and standing in the name of FATMABAI, widow of Abdul Rehman Moledina, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

UMER HAJI ADAM, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, the manager of the Estate of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel and the Sole Executor of the Will and Codicil of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 30th day of July, 1931.

Messrs. MAHOMED ALI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3333

Public Notices

R. FISCHER & CO. (India), LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that I, GANPATRAY NEVATIA, of Bombay have been appointed to wind up voluntarily the above-named Company by an Extraordinary Resolution of the meeting of the Shareholders held on 28th July, 1931.

MEETING of the CREDITORS will be held in the Office of the Company, 226, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on 22nd August, 1931, at 12 A.M. (S.T.)

GANPATRAY NEVATIA,
Liquidator.
R5573.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN TURF AERATED WATERS FACTORY AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO, AS A GOING CONCERN.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1263 of 1931.
Jehangir P. Pardiwalla ...Plaintiff
vs.
H. D. Billimoria and
F. D. Billimoria ... Defendants.

Under the directions of Jehangir P. Pardiwalla Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated the 23rd July, 1931, made in the said Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 1st August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.). ON THE PREMISES, the TURF AERATED WATERS FACTORY at 9-11, Arthur Road, Tardeo, AS A GOING CONCERN together with all machinery, goods, articles and things lying on the said Factory including the following:—

Machinery pertaining to the Aerated Waters Factory and Plant with Galvanized and Slate Tanks, air vessels, Pump Electric motors, gas savers crown cork Plant spare parts, furniture, pot and pans, utensils, motor trollies, bullocks, bullock wagons, bottles, jars, boxes, acids, essences, Crown Corks, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Auction Sale of all the stock-in-trade, furniture, articles, etc., of the Jari embroidery and silk goods shops at Bhuleshwar near Lal Mandir, carried on in the name of Balkissondas Korsondas together with its good-will as a going concern.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2705 of 1930 (Jayantilal Nanabhai V. Bai Champagavri) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises at Bhuleshwar near Lal Mandir.

All the Stock-in-Trade, furniture, articles, etc., of the Jari, embroidery and silk goods shop carried on in the name of Balkissondas Karsondas together with its good-will in one lost as a going concern or in separate lots.

The above shop will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

BETTER BABIES' and MOTHERS' CLINIC

Nurse Eleanor (C. M. B. Mothercraft Training Society) will open her clinic from August 3rd at EMPIRE AUTOMOBILE BUILDING, opposite Charni Road Station.

Hours 10 to 12-30
Telephone 24572.

Special study of problems of delicate children and expectant and nursing mothers on the lines set down by Sir Frederick Truby King. Fees moderate.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept, Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Oct/Dec.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-3/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 30th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/8 31st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 30th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 132.90 30th inst.
London/Belgium 34.79 30th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.90 30th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier near and Steady forward.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 29th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 15/16 29th inst. 13 1/16 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 20th inst. 13 1/16 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 29th inst. 28 1/4 30th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 1/2 p.c. 29th inst. 4 9/32 p. c. 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/2 p. c. 29th inst. 5 1/8 p. c. 30th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p. c.
Money:—Call 5 p.c.) Mos. 4 1/4 p. c. 6 Mos. 4 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 31.

62	G G Kesha & Co.	Shegaon 161½
324	Bussan & Co.	Sailu 159 ½
100	P. R. Vakaria	Samlaya 168
100	Do	Dabhoi 171
202	Do.	Do. 4 on to Broach,
100	Do.	Degaon 166
93	Ralli Bros.	Miyagaon 171
211	Do.	Antoli 170½
93	Do.	Nagpur 166½
400	Do.	Sindhi 166½
69	Currimbhai Dibai	145
223	Vasanji Karamshi	Raman 149½
128	Gokaldas Dossa	Antoli 170½
100	Do.	Palej 171

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 31.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 30-7-31	8933000	8707000
Receipts Yesterday 30-7-31	26000	22000
Exports to date 30-7-31	6886000	6842000
Stock at Ports 24-7-31	2824000	1658000
Stock Interior Towns 24-7-31	818000	580000
Stock Liverpool 24-7-31	968000	799000
Visible Supply 24-7-31	5303000	2984000
Quantity in Sight 24-7-31	13188000	13943000
Quantity out of Sight 24-7-31	10950000	12768000

FUTURE OF COMMODITY PRICES

Bombay, July 31.

Mr M. D. Lavangia in his market letter dated. Indore 29th July states as under:—

Cotton New York October:—Price rose from 8.56 on 9-6-31 to 10.51 on 3-7-31. A rise of 1.95 cents in 24 days. Price fell from 10.51 on 3-7-31 to 8.89 on 27-7-31. A fall of 1.62 cents, leaving a further decline of 0.33 points.

The American farmers hedge thir crop three times before parting. They have hedged from the level of 10.51 and now they will come to rebuy same, making October futures to rise upto about 11.00 cents by 13.9-31, when they will again start hedging their crop. Selling at such a low level now would be a lost game.

Silver:—Buy at 12 3/4d. and double the unit, if it touches to 12 1/2d. and take profit when it touches to 13 1/2d.

Wheat:—Recommend buying Decr. Liverpool at 51d. overaging down to 48d. and hold on till Decr.

Linseed:—Loc alparity price is much higher than export parity.

Advise caution in local purchases.

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The Balm that Relieves without blistering
Soothes without Stinging

Tele. No. 26470 Telgm. Notecase.

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FOR RAINY SEASON

THE GOLD FIELD LEATHER WORKS.

SHOW ROOM—156 to 160 PRINCESS ST., BOMBAY No. 2.

Specific Supreme for MALARIA.
Dr. J. D. KULKARNI'S
MALARIN
and its 3 varieties:
No. 5. Malarin.
No. 6. Malarin No. 2.
No. 7. Malarin Tablets.
The first and best, most convenient, surest and safest, Indian remedy for Malaria. Send for Booklet in 4 languages and Catalogue to:—
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Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY No. 2.
Tele. Add.: "Omkarodaya."

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IN A MONTH.
Shorthand Class is conducted by qualified graduates. Before joining anywhere else please have a look at
THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.
Opp. General Post Office, WARWICK HOUSE, Fort, Bombay.

BIRTH CONTROL
Do you want to preserve the health and beauty of your wife? If so, use our Birth Control talisman given by a well-renowned sage. No failure assured. Price Re. 1-8.
ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE,
DACCA, (B) (Bengal).

SAHARA GOLD

With wide and keen Cutting Edges. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.
SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.
Stockists:—
Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd.
Chemists & Druggists,
Esplanade, BOMBAY.

AMERICA AND EUROPE

—:o:—

French View Of U. S. A. Foreign Policy

"The Foreign Policy of the United States and American Expansion" was the subject of an address which Andre Siegfried, the distinguished French economist, delivered recently at the Nouvelle Ecole de la Paix in Paris. The following article made up up of exerpts from his address.

An Address By Andre Siegfried.

The great mass of Americans pay no attention to foreign affairs. They are not interested in them and they do not like them. They live far from Europe and are ignorant of Europeans, yet they are politically influential. When it comes to getting a majority in the Senate for a treaty, it is not the East which decides, but the West. The centre of gravity is in Indiana, not far from Chicago.

Many Americans of the Middle West imagine that the natural resources of the United States are inexhaustible, that the American market will always be able to absorb nine-tenths of American production. So these Americans say, as they said forty years ago, that they have no need for foreigners. Their attitude toward Europe is singular. They have no ill-will toward it, but rather good-will; yet they feel toward Europe a strange mistrust and disdain. Europe to them is a sort of lunatic asylum where there are frequent quarrels, revolutions and wars, where people are under the dominion of the priest and are poor and miserable.

AN AMERICAN VIEWPOINT.

At the same time they look upon Europe as the land of Machiavelli; they think the American is simple and friendly, while the European is a sly, subtle person to be held under suspicion. When he comes to Europe the American feels himself a lamb among wolves. Hence in relation to Europe the American is ill at ease and suspicious. This was the state of mind of the delegates to the peace conference. This impression has never been corrected; consequently the American say, "We must not mix in European affairs; it is better to stay out."

Here arises a constant inconsistency. Expansion and intervention in regard to Europe are necessary, yet American opinion is against them. So that when America takes part in European affairs the government must manage it surreptitiously, so to speak, and pretend that it does not intervene. Here is the grave difficulty in the relations of the two continents.

America refuses to intervene, and I can cite numerous cases where they have not done so. But they intervened first of all in the war, and for that we are very grateful. * * * They made war but refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

The League of Nations was the work of Wilson. * * *The Americans like the idea of the League, but unfortunately they like it with qualifications. They like the League for the others, for the Europeans. * * *They want no formal ties with Europe and above all—and this is the essence of the American position—they do not want an international body to mix in their affairs. What the Americans call their affairs represent an interest which extends beyond the Canadian border and the Mexican border and embraces the whole American Continent down to Cape Horn. * * *

AMERICA WITHDRAWS.

The Americans intervened (in European reconstruction), but immediately withdrew. In the Dawes plan and the Young plan Americans who were friends of France did an admirable piece of work, but did not go the whole way. A year or so after the adoption of the Young plan the question arose as to how the Germans would pay the Americans. The American Government has refused to go outside the machinery of the Young plan in order to receive German payments. * * *

So you see how the Americans, after intervening, withdraw, and still do not withdraw. They are there. They are everywhere. * * * They are always at international conferences. Were you ever at an international conference since the war where there were no Americans? * * *

We saw the Americans play an important, a dominant, role at the Geneva conference of 1927—not an obstructive or an opposing role, but really one of goodwill. * * * The Americans.....are everywhere where it does not count politically. Whenever the League takes a political action, America stays out. * * *

When it came to making the Kellogg pact the Americans loudly applauded. But a little later, when the unfortunate logic of the French turned up to spoil everything and some people said: "It is very well to sign these engagements, but they are not worth much without sanctions", the Americans refused to consider any sanction. * * * Here again we see the profound apprehension of the Americans lest others intervene in their affairs, and this is what poisons the whole situation. When Europe touches American questions it is confronted by a morbid susceptibility; but the Americans themselves are not at all averse to intervening in the affairs of the others. * * *

SENSE OF EQUALITY LOST.

What strikes us in studying the relations of the United States and the rest of the world is that they have lost the sense of equality and reciprocity. * * * We have all noticed in private life that the relations between a rich man and a poor man, or between a very rich man and one in modest circumstances, are not always easy, even with the best of will. The rich man does not understand the poorer one and is not understood by him. So it is, I think, with the relations between America and Europe. We are not upon the basis of perfect equality. We do not view things in the same way; perhaps also there is a certain jealousy on the part of Europe and perhaps a certain condescension and incomprehension on the part of the Americans. * * * Without being conscious of it, the Americans regard themselves as superior to Europeans, not from the point of view of culture, but from the point of view of morals and progress.

But this is our own fault. Every time they have come into contact with us Europeans have stretched out their hands and received dollars. How can equality remain in such circumstances? * * * The money lent by the Americans has a much graver influence than that which the English formerly lent and which never produced the same effects in Europe that we see now. With the English we were always upon a footing of perfect equality. But the American loans, on the contrary, have seemed a good deal like those advanced to salvage a business which otherwise would have gone into bankruptcy.

"NO SENSE OF INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITY".

The Americans have no sense of international reciprocity. President Hoover has said that America had decided against foreign commitments. Thus we can count upon the Americans to act for the good of humanity, but without committing themselves. In these conditions it is equality that is most lacking in the relations of Europe and America.

Europe feels that behind America is the menace of conquest. Not of political conquest, for nothing is further from the American mind or from the American desire: but of a thoroughly noble conquest, of a conquest of civilisation. * * *

We see American motor cars on the roads, and the machines which build these roads are American. When we go into the country we see American agricultural machines and American advertisements plastered over our walls. We see everywhere this furtive influence which threatens and whose significance is much broader than the industrial and financial. We are afraid. * * *

There will not be the best of relations between America and Europe until we have restored the notion of reciprocity on the basis of perfect equality. But in the present state of European politics, we speak without authority in comparison with America, which is a united continent and is conscious of its physical, political and moral unity. Consequently, the first step toward winning the esteem of the Americans is to effect the physical, political and moral consolidation of Europe. I am convinced that we can do it. I do not think that relations between America and Europe will then present really grave difficulties. But up to this moment those difficulties have been serious and I have not sought to gainsay them.—*New York Times.*

Imperial And International Communications, Ltd.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Limited have issued the following to the press:—

	£
Estimated Traffic Receipts —June 1931	374,502
Receipts for June 1930	413,471
Aggregate for 6 months Jany.-June 1931	2,383,949
Aggregate for 6 months Jany.-June 1930	2,807,723

The sum of £21,500 must be deducted from the message receipts for June 1931 in making a comparison with June 1930 owing to changed conditions of sharing traffic. In comparing aggregates regard must be had to the notes issued with March, April and May traffics.—A. P.

INSURANCE, HANDMAID OF COMMERCE.

Role Of Indian Companies.

The Jupiter General Insurance Company opened a branch in Calcutta recently. The opening ceremony was performed by the Mayor of Calcutta. In requesting the Mayor to declare the branch open, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, secretary said:—

Our Company is not unknown in this part of India. We have been doing business in Calcutta for the past 12 years our interests being looked after by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd, under whose hospitable roof, we meet to-day. It was Sir David Yule and Sir Thomas Catto who were instrumental in enabling me to get in touch with some of the largest insurance companies in Europe and America when I was sent to these countries to study insurance matters.

ADVENT OF INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Many of you, perhaps, may not know that until 12 years ago, there was hardly any Indian insurance company of importance for the transaction of general insurance business. By general insurance business, I mean, companies doing Fire, Marine, Motor-car, Workmen's Compensation and other classes of insurances. It was only after the year 1919, as a result of experience gained during the great war that several countries realised the value of having insurance companies of their own, and India was no exception to this rule. Just as insurance companies were formed in many countries, India also started in the year 1919 a number of insurance companies for the transaction of all classes insurance business. The Jupiter General Insurance Company Limited was formed in May 1919 with a strong Board of Directors composed of distinguished businessmen.

HAND MAID OF COMMERCE.

Insurance is a very important branch of commerce, but that it is so, was not, and has not yet been, realised in this country to the extent that it is realised abroad. Insurance is the handmaid of commerce and industry and no commercial venture of any kind can be thought of without an insurance company being brought into the bargain. Every country is taking pride in the development of its insurance companies and to-day India can claim to have a fair number of large insurance companies which are in a position to meet their engagements in a business-like manner. The Indian Insurance Companies were put to that test in the year 1928 when there was a large conflagration in Karachi where losses paid by the Indian insurance companies alone amounted to nearly Rs. 30,00,000. These losses were paid simultaneously with all the other insurance companies interested in this heavy fire.

The Jupiter General Inscrance Company has had its share of trials, tribulations and difficulties. We are overcoming most of these disabilities. We are now able to deal with the insuring public in the same prompt manner as they are accustomed and entitled to be treated. We have now reached a stage where we can claim to conduct our day to day affairs as smoothly as do the well managed insurance companies in other countries. Public confidence in Indian insurance companies in general is happily on the increase. The future of the Jupiter General Insurance Company rests entirely on the support that it has to get from the insuring public of this country, and we have no doubt that such support will be forthcoming in ever increasing measure.

SELECTIONS

(BY B. N. WAGLE.)

Do not dwell upon the sins and mistakes of yesterday so exclusively as to have no energy and mind left for living rightly to-day, and do not think that the sins of yesterday can prevent you from living purely to-day. Begin to-day aright, and, aided by the accumulated experiences of all your past days live it better than any of your previous days; but you cannot possibly live it better unless you begin it better. The character of the whole day depends upon the way it is begun.

—JAMES ALLEN.

Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady away,
Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best.

—GOETHE.

Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
And passions hold a fluctuating seat;
But, by the storms of circumstances unshaken,
And subject neither to eclipe nor wane,
Duty exits.

—OORDSWORTH.

If men only understand
All the emptiness and aching
Of the sleeping and the waking
Of the souls they judge so blindly
Of the hearts they pierce unkindly,
They with gentler words and feeling,
Would apply the balm of healing—
If they only understand.

—SAM PILLING.

Truth is within ourselves; it takes no rise
From outward things, whate'er you may believe.

—BROWNING.

If you would be strong, useful, and self-reliant learn the value and pouer silentness. Do not talk about yourself: The world instinctively knows that the vain talker is weak and empty, and so it leaves him to his own vanity. Do not talk about what you are going to do but do it, and let your finished work speak for itself. Do not waster your forces in criticising and disparaging the work thouroughly and well. The worst work with earnestness and sweetness behind it is altogether better than barking at others.

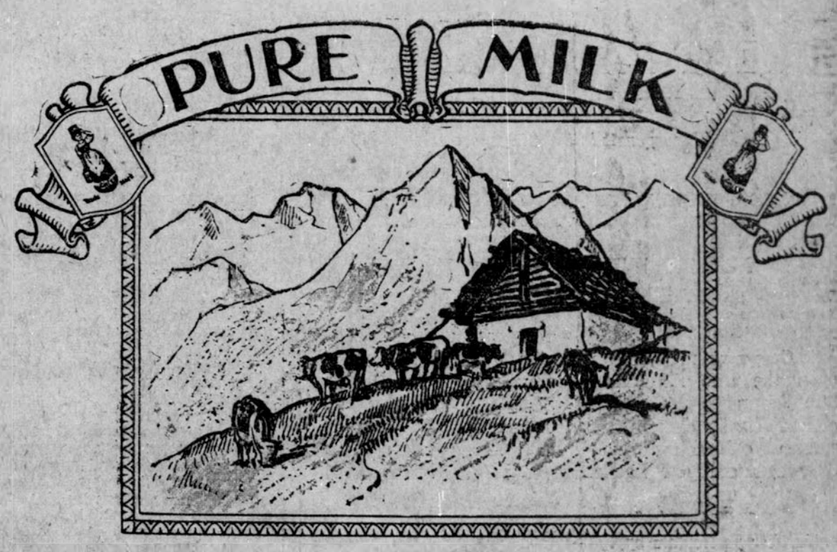
—JAMES ALLEN.

Little kindnesses, generosities and sacrifices make up a kind and generous character. Little renunciations, endurances and victories over self make up a strong and noble character. The truely honest man is honest in the minutest details of his life. The noble man is noble in every little thing he says and he does.

—JAMES ALLEN.

Wake then, O self to better things;
To yonder heights uplift thy wings;
Take up the psalm of life anew,
Sing of the good, sing of the true;
Sing of the full victory o'er wrong;
Make thou a richer, sweeter song;
Out of thy doubting care and pain.
Out of thy thorn is a crown weave thou
Of rare rejoicing sing thou now.

—WHITTIER.



RUGGED peaks and green velvety valleys. Here and there a tiny farm. Happy farmer folk with rosy cheeks ... the quiet tinkle of cow bells in the pastures where herds feed deep in luscious grass.

Here you get milk at its best. The milk for babies; for children; for grown-ups. Rich in vitamins, with nourishment in every drop. Real creamy Milk ..... "Milkmaid" Sweetened Condensed Milk.

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MILKMAID
SWEETENED CONDENSED
MILK
(Prepared in Switzerland.) Untouched by hand.

Ideal Soap for Washing Khaddar Fabrics.

It is FREE ALKALI in a Washing Soap that burns clothes and shortens their life. NIRMOLIN CONTAINS NONE.
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MOHANLAL MAHSUKHLAL JUMA MUSJID;
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Sole Agents:—KONKAR BROS. & CO., Budhwar Peth Poona City.
Bombay Depot: Mohan Building, Bombay 4.

THE highly Pleasing and Refreshing Aromatic Brain-Stimulant, being the most up-to-date preparation of its kind from the pure and choicest Tobacco, under Scientific Process after years of Research to make the Brain a Brilliant Success-winning Asset, relieving the sluggish thinking and sooth the clogged passage of the nose, suitable to these Fashionable days, at ordinary Snuff-selling rates.
It is also an indispensable specific for Headache, Neuralgia, Nasal-Catarrh and other Cerebral troubles. Once Tried Always Used.
WANTED Influential and Selling Agents in all Centres.
For Terms and Samples, apply with proofs of Business Experience and Capabilities to
THE SIRDAR SNUFF MFG. CO.
Park Town, Madras.
Trial Samples FREE to habitual Snuff-users.

INSURE WITH

THE

GREAT EASTERN LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has **accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.**

For further particulars apply:—

M. V. MERCHANT,
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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
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MARITIME TRADE OF SINDH

—:0:—

19 P. C. Decrease In Imports.

The official report on the Maritime trade of the Province of Sind for the year ending March 31st states as under:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Province of Sind along with the rest of the world suffered from the effects of the general trade depression that commenced during the preceding year and continued to cast its over-increasing shadow during the whole of the year under review. The values of both imports and exports were much lower than in the preceding year, which itself was one of great depression. "Foreign imports" decreased by Rs. 557 lakhs or 19 per cent. Taking the figures of private trade alone, i. e., excluding Government stores, the fall was still greater, viz., Rs. 704 lakhs or 26 per cent. Cotton piecegoods accounted for more than half this decrease. Although the quantity of sugar imported was somewhat in excess of that recorded in the preceding year, the extremely low level of prices caused a considerable reduction in value. "Foreign exports" were down by Rs. 755 lakhs or 29 per cent. Raw cotton, largely on account of the phenomenal collapse in its price and partly also to less demand was responsible for over 81 per cent of this decrease, and wool, raw hides and skins and rapeseed accounted for most of the remaining 19 per cent. On the other hand exports of wheat showed a considerable expansion, but here again unprecedentedly low prices prevented a proportionate rise in value. The "coasting trade" showed some improvement under both imports and exports. The progress made by the new Salt Industry last year was, however, arrested this year, shipments to Calcutta having decreased by 2,624 tons to 16,665 tons.

IMPORTS.

British Empire.—The total value of the "import trade" with the "United Kingdom" decreased by Rs. 428 lakhs to Rs. 806 lakhs, which was the lowest value recorded since 1916-17. Her relative share in imports also fell from 47 to 41 per cent. Cotton piecegoods accounted for a decline of Rs. 255 lakhs, and receipts of most of the other important articles were also less, the principal ones being iron and steel, machinery, beet sugar, cigarettes, railway carriages and wagons and parts, woollen piecegoods, cycles, pneumatic motor covers and lubricating oils. Imports from "other countries in the Empire" also suffered a setback mainly as the result of reduced arrivals of pneumatic motor covers and tubes and motor lorries from "Canada" and wheat from "Australia."

Europe.—"Germany" maintained the lead with a percentage share of 6.69 per cent. as against 6 per cent. last year, though the value of her sales contracted by over Rs. 28 lakhs. The articles which suffered the most were beet sugar, woollen piecegoods, yarn and knitting wool, wool machinery and sewing machines. On the other hand aniline dyes, iron and steel and electrical instruments came in larger quantities. "Belgium" also improved its share slightly to 3.89 per cent., despite a decrease of Rs. 5 lakhs in the value. Iron and steel as usual, formed the bulk of the imports, the quantity received representing over half the total supplies during the year. "Southern Russia," whose re-entry in the import trade of the Province dates from 1926-27, displaced Italy and France and attained the third rank, the percentage share having gone up from 1.57 per cent. to 3.73 per cent. and the total value of imports from Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs. 73 lakhs. Kerosene oil and sugar were the only articles supplied. The values of imports from "Italy' and France" fell to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 38 lakhs, respectively. The decrease in the case of Italy was most noticeable in receipts of coloured cotton piecegoods, woollen blankets and rugs, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk and silk yarn, while the depression in the case of France was due to reduced supplies of woollen piecegoods, brandy and beet sugar. Italian motor cars, however, came in larger numbers. Transactions with the "Netherlands" decreased in value by Rs. 22 lakhs owing mainly to a shortage of arrivals of vegetable products.

Asia.—'Java' recovered its percentage share, but the slump in the prices of sugar brought about a contraction of Rs. 26 lakhs in the value in spite of a substantial increase in the quantity supplied. The value of imports from Japan declined by Rs. 59 lakhs: mainly the result of reduced orders for grey and coloured cotton piecegoods. Supplies of white longcloth and shirtings, on the other hand, increased somewhat.

America.—The share of the "United States of America" in the import trade which last year stood at 6.57 per cent. advanced to 8.82 per cent., but the value of imports therefrom decreased by Rs. 2 lakhs. Arrivals of kerosene oil, motor cars, pneumatic motor covers and mining machinery decreased, while those of electrical machinery, petrol and iron and steel showed an improvement.

EXPORTS.

British Empire.—The total value of "exports" to the "United Kingdom" improved by Rs. 34 lakhs, and her percentage share, which last year fell to the low level of 21 per cent. rose to 32 per cent, as a result of the revival of shipments of wheat. Exports of cotton increased in volume but decreased in value, while the demand for raw wool, woollen carpets, raw silk, barley, raw skins and cotton seed remained greatly restricted.

EUROPE.

"Italy's" share was well maintained at 9 per cent. but the value of her transactions contracted by Rs. 75 lakhs, raw cotton alone being responsible for a decline of Rs. 69 lakhs. Purchases of raw silk were also curtailed, but those of rapeseed and woollen carpets recorded an advance. The "German" quota of the exports trade was reduced by 3 per cent. as the result of a fall of Rs. 143 lakhs in the value, which occurred chiefly in shipments of cotton. Rapeseed, raw hides, bones and chromite were also in less demand. The value of exports to "Belgium" receded by Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 93 lakhs. She took less cotton, wool, rapeseed and oilcakes, but more wheat and crushed bones. Exports to France decreased by Rs. 43 lakhs the bulk of the deficit being noticeable in shipments of cotton. Her orders for woollen carpets, bones, rapeseed and raw silk were also restricted, but purchases of wheat and raw goat skins appreciated somewhat.

Asia.—Exports to Japan and China decreased in value by Rs. 183 lakhs and Rs. 127 lakhs, respectively owing solely to reduced purchases of cotton and low prices thereof. In consequence, Japan's share in the export trade fell by 3 per cent. and that of China was reduced by half.

America.—Exports to the United States of America were valued at Rs. 123 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 87 lakhs, which occurred mainly in shipments of raw wool, raw goat skins, raw cotton and woollen manufactures.

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND MANUFACTURES.

Grey Goods.—The share of Japan in the total value rose from 79 per cent. to 82 per cent. Longcloth and shirtings and drills and jeans were practically the only descriptions supplied by that country, and all of them recorded decreases. The drop in imports of British grey goods occurred in receipts of all the principal descriptions, viz. bordered dhutis, saris and scarves, mulls and jaconets and longcloth and shirtings.

White Goods.—The bulk of white goods, as usual, came from the United Kingdom, her share in the value being 93 per cent. as against 94 per cent. last year. There was, however, an all-round decrease in the different varieties imported, mulls and longcloth and shirtings being the most affected.

Coloured Goods.—Though the total value of imports of coloured goods from the United Kingdom contracted by Rs. 82.78 lakhs, her share improved by 4 per cent. to 79 per cent. Italy curtailed its supplies of printed twills and woven coloured coatings and trouserings, and hence the decrease of Rs. 15.65 lakhs in the value. Imports from Japan suffered a setback of 57 per cent. in value, notably in receipts of printed drills and jeans and woven coloured shirtings.

Woollen Goods.—Though the total quantity of 'yarn and knitting wool' imported was slightly in excess of arrivals last year, the value decreased by Rs. 1.40 lakhs to Rs. 11.58 lakhs. This article is mostly intended for the Amritsar market. Germany and Poland were the chief sources of supply during the year. Imports of 'woollens' suffered a serious decline owing to the general trade depression and a heavy fall in the prices of the raw material. The value of 'piece-goods,' which form the bulk of the trade in woollens, was reduced by no less than 56 per cent. to Rs. 31.30 lakhs, supplies from all the principal countries, viz. France, the United Kingdom and Germany being much less than in the previous year. France, which mostly supplies 'shawl cloth' for the Amritsar market, had, as usual, the largest share, viz. 53 per cent. Imports of 'blankets,' consisting mainly of cheap 'rugs' from Italy, decreased by Rs. 6,95 lakhs to Rs. 8.36 lakhs.

Silk:—Imports of silk were valued at Rs. 8,21 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 2.96 lakhs, which was noticeable mainly in the receipts of 'yarn, noils' and 'warps' from Italy. Silk piecegoods, on the other hand, increased in value from Rs. 3.07 lakhs to Rs. 4.03 lakhs, notably in the arrivals from China.

Artificial Silk.—The aggregate value of the imports of artificial silk, consisting mainly of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, receded by Rs. 6.04 lakhs to Rs. 18.42 lakhs. The shortage occurred in the arrivals from Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Japan, on the other hand, increased its sales from Rs. 4.42 lakhs to Rs. 12.62 lakhs.

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WATANDAR'S LAND RESTORED

Echo Of Satyagraha Days

DHARWAR, July 28.
(By Mail.)

Inquiries at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee of Karnataka show that the forfeited lands of Sjt. Hanmantrao Deshpande of Bilgi have been restored to him.

It will be recalled that the land forfeited was worth about Rs. 15,000 and that Sjt. Hanmantrao, who is a Watandar, was said to have helped the Satyagraha movement and bought mango in auction for Rs. 30 on the occasion of the conviction of Gururao Jorapur, pleader of Bagalkot. It is said that there are many more similar cases prominent among them being those of Sjt. Hanmant Bhimaji Desai and Sjt. Gaudbhat Joshi both of the Bijapur District. They too have applied to Government but have not received any reply yet.—A. P.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Chittagong, A. B. Railway wires under date July 29:—

Owing to abutment of bridge being washed away due to abnormal flood at mile 462 1/2 between Dhing Bazar and Doomiagaon on the Senchoa Mairabari Branch of the Assam Bengal Railway on the 27th instant train service between Juriagaon and Mairabar, has been temporarily suspended.—A. P.

FOR NATIONALISM

Prof. Radha Kishan's Appeal To World Intellectuals.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 29.

Sir Albion Banerjea, now touring in Scandinavia, writes in "Indian Affairs" concerning lecturing tours by Dr. Rushbrook Williams on Sweden and Edward Thompson in Denmark. Sir A. Banerjea says while not minimising the services of these distinguished Englishmen he deplores that very little constructive work is done to Indians by these lectures. Whilst it is impossible to expect distinguished Indian publicists to undertake lecturing tours dissiminating reliable information about India they will find themselves very welcome in many European countries whose people are keenly desirous ascertaining the direct facts, says a "Hindu" cable.

Prof. Radhakrishnan recently visited Geneva. Referring to India's apparent indifference to the League of Nations' work he said in London that Indians felt that the committees of that organisation had inadequate appreciation of the travail through which India was passing and the great efforts made by some of her rarest spirits to restore honour and the meaning of national life. If the intellectuals of the world showed greater understanding of the national movement in India with her traditions of peace and reconciliation it would take much more active part in the League affairs.

Ban On Picketing At D. I. Khan

The following is the text of the Notice issued under Section 144 Cr. P. Code, by the Dist. Magistrate of Dera Ismail Khan:—

"Whereas it is clear to me that continuance of picketing in the D. I. Khan District is likely to lead to a breach of the peace and an annoyance and injury to certain persons, I hereby give notice to all concerned that the picketing of shops in the D. I. Khan district and the organizing of such picketing is hereby prohibited under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the space of two calendar months from the date of this notice."

PHYSICLOGY AND HYGIENE CLASSES.

Physiology and Hygiene is one of the optional Subjects for the University Matriculation Examination.

It has been arranged to start a Class for giving lectures in Physiology and Hygiene under the auspicies of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society at the Balsara Training Institution from Sunday, 2nd August.

No Fees will be charged except for the cost of a Text Book that may be purchased.

Intending Candidates are required to have their names registered at the Balsara Training Institution, opposite Wadiaji's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, before the 1st August.

A REPRIEVE FOR GERMANY

—:o:—

AN AMERICAN ANALYSIS OF THE HOOVER PLAN.

The "New Republic", New York, writes:—

President Hoover has at last done what it was inevitable that he must—taken official action for the relief of the critical situation in Germany. It was none to soon, and indeed, the great question remaining is whether it was soon enough. The financial situation in the Reich has grown increasingly prelarious in the past week. The German government's new programme of taxation, made necessary because she is finding it steadily harder to meet her reparations payments, has evoked from the country such a surely response that foreign creditors have become alarmed. They have feared that a revolution may ensure, followed by a Communist or Fascist regime, either of which would regaine, either of which would certainly repudiate reparations, while the Communists would probably repudiate all other external debts as well. In these circumstances, foreign interests with money in Germany have been getting it out as rapidly as possible, and there has also been an evident "flight from the mark" by the German themselves. The result has been an almost unprecedented drain upon the gold reserve of the Reichsbank, which by the end of last week had dropped very nearly to the 40 per cent minimum permitted by law. Bankruptcy for Germany is just around the next corner.

Official representatives of the American government abroad have for some time been reporting this situation to Mr. Hoover, but for that matter reading the foreign financial news in any New York paper should have been sufficient. At any rate, Mr. Hoover, who has delayed so long in taking any steps whatever, has at last acted. He proposes a one-year moratorium on all war debts owed by European countries to the United States, provided that each of these governments also gives a similar moratorium to all its debtors, including Germany. America's debtors can of course obtain a one-year moratorium in regard to the principal of the debt at any time, at their own option. But under the terms of the agreements, interest payments must be kept up, and these amount to by far the greatest part of the present annual total—in the case of Great Britain, for example, four-fifths.

A DANGER

A graver question is whether one or more European countries may not sabotage the enterprise. Mr. Hoover has made a great point of the fact that all the debtor nations must agree to the scheme before he will attempt to put it through. There are fourteen of these countries, not including Germany and Austria; Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Jugoslavia. There is always the possibility, with a round-robin agreement of this sort, that power will try to hold up the scheme until it is paid heavily, in one way or another, for giving its consent. For some of these countries which are now receiviny from Germany sums very much larfer than they are paying to their creditors, Mr. Hoover's scheme means serious financial loss. In the case of France, for instance, the curtailment of revenue during the next year (assuming that Germany could continue to pay) would be about dol. 100,000,000. The first reaction from France was based on this fact, and was a suggestion that much preferable would be a plan whereby the Allies got a moratorium while Germany fulfilled her obligations.

As our readers do not to be told the attitude of France is the real sticking point, once the United States has agreed to make some concession, however small. France demands reparations from Germany partly because she wants money and partly because she does not want her ancient enemy across the Rhine to become powerful again. Through her system of alliances with Poland and the Little Entente she dominates western Europe, and this position she proposes to keep at any cost. French policy has been more consistent and unwavering since the Armistice than that of any other power; and it has been successful by its own standards.

NOT ENOUGH

But even should France, alarmed at the danger of German Fascism or Communism, now accept Mr. Hoover's proposal, there is grave doubt whether the plan goes far enough, or as come soon enough. Mr. Hoover is basing his scheme on two ideas, one of which is highly dubious and the other false. He assumes, in the first place, that the industrial depression will have either ended within a year or will be well on the road toward ending. This may or may not be true; many economists believe it will last several years longer. Mr. Hoover also assumes that if prosperity returns, Germany can without serious difficulty pay reparations and the Allies fulfill their war-debt obligations. But Germany has paid reparations in the past for the most part out of the proceeds of borrowing abroad; she has never succeeded in building up a "favourable" balance of trade which would enable her to make international payments without depressing her currency, and the creation of the Bank of International Payments has not altered this situatino in any important way. And even if she could transmit these sums abroad it is now perfectly clear that her people will not submit to the strain of making payments. The drain upon capital and, more important, the burden upon the working class, are such that no German government can survive, in the long run, which makes an honest effort to meet reparations. The same thing is true, in less degree, of some of the European countries which are paying war debts to America. Great Britain, for instance, is suffering from a depressed industry the causes of which go much deeper than the present general slump. If she did not receive equivalent payments from the Continent, she would find her payments to America a hardship involving serious consequences for any government which found it necessary to levy the necessary taxes.

It is possible, of course, that Mr. Hoover intends to go farther than he is nom willing to admit. His persistent linking of European recovery with the question of disarmament has led some observers to believe that he intends to make a definite offer of war-debt reduction in exchange for limitation of war material. Public opinion in the United States on the question of the debts is such that he evidently feels obliged to move with great caution. We should be grateful that after long years of stubborn inaction, of insisting that debts and reparations are not connected, he now connects them and takes at least one first step. The world situation is so serious that the statesmen and journalists of all lands clutch at his suggestion with a desperate eagerness out of any proportion to its possible effect in and of itself.

But while we recognize the tonic effect of hope in a period of darkness, we must not deceive ourselves. A year's delay in payments, plus the psychological value of the feeling that America has at last come back into the European question, may stem the tide in Germany momentarily; but even that is doubtful, and more than that is impossible. Neither France nor America is now prepared to act with real genorosity. Mr. Hoover, confronted with the elikelihcod of Germany's economic collapse, makes the absolute minimum proposal possible. France wants no concessions whatever toward Germany and seems disinclined even to accept Mr. Hoover's suggestion. The plain truth is that the governments of the world do not really want peace and prosperity—France, and America least of all. They do not want these things, that is enough to pay the price for them. They will not yield their nationalistic policies even they know that these policies are producing untold suffering and may lead to another war. That is why it is doubtful whether the action taken will be soon enough and drastic enough to prevent a German revolution. That is why it is possible to make a good case for the argument that it may be better if Germany does have a revolution, despite the suffering certain to ensue.

YOUR LUCK

Send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my ...hecies.

...—A reward of Rs. 100 ...awarded to any one ...my statement.

...G. SHANKER, ... 72, LAHORE.

POONA PRACTISING SCHOOL

Prize Distribution Ceremony

POONA, July 29.

A very happy evening was spent by the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, parents and guardians of children in the Practising School, and the honourable.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Training College for men, has held under the presidentship of Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha on Tuesday last.

Principal Tawde said (he was glad to see them all, and especially to find that Mr. Rajadhyaksha who belonged to the same "Alma mater" as himself, should see the working of the Training College and the Practising School, and also preside over the day's function.

The Head Master of the Practising School then read the report of the working of the Practising School during 1930-31. He referred to the educational experiments undertaken and tried in the interests of little children, to the almost parental care bestowed on them in the matter of personal hygiene and neatness, to the attempts made to develop a spirit of sportsmanship and "esprit de corps" among the students.

The President expressed satisfaction at the excellent working of the College School which he had seen on an earlier occasion, and congratulated Principal Tawde.

Prizes were then given away by Mrs. Rajadhyaksha.

There was an interesting programme in which the action songs of the pupils of the Practising School featured prominently.

MANCHERSHA AWARI

Not Entitled To Receive Interviewers

Mr. Poonamchand Ranka of Nagpur, applied to the Superintendent Sub-Jail, Damoh, to interview Mr. Manchersha Awari. In reply the Superintendent informed him that an interview "cannot be granted as the said prisoner is still not entitled to it."

Imperial Bank Of India

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association regarding the Imperial Bank of India:—

"Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India are requested not to sign proxies in favour of any person till an informal meeting of the shareholders of the Bank proposed to be convened by the Bombay Shareholders' Association shortly is held."

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF "M. N. ROY"

Mass Demonstrations On Sunday

The following appeal with reference to the arrest of "Mr. N. Roy" and other Labour leaders has been issued by the All-India Trade Union Congress.

We appeal to you fellow-fighters for Indian Freedom in the name of the Indian masses to join in your thousands, demonstrations, meetings and processions to be organized on Sunday next under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, the Bunder Kamgar Union, the Leather Workers Union, the Bank Peons and several other organisations in the city.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY

1 Street Corner Meetings in the City,
2 Collection of Defence Funds,
3 Distribution of Literature,
4 Sale of Lenins' picture,
5 Mass meetings of the workers of Bombay at Lal Baugh, Lal Maidan, Parel, to be held at 4 p.m.,
6 A procession of workers starting from Lal Baugh to Azad Maidan,
7 Mass meeting of citizens and workers to be held at 6 p.m. at the Azad Maidan.
8 Another Procession starting from Chowpatty to Azad Maidans' meeting'

Prominent Nationalist leaders, public men and Labour leaders will address.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During the week ending 25th inst., the total mortality 552 was 61 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.1. The mortality for the 30th week of 1930 was 544 and death-rate 21.8 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 562 and death-rate 22.6. Out of the total deaths 175 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 11 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 10 deaths during the week.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. D. Healy to be Deputy Inspector General of Police, vice Mr. J. B. Jenkins.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to be Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade, vice Mr. D. Healy, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Mr. J. L. Collins to be Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. A. C. J. Bailey.

Mr. P. D. Vyas, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreh, to be Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, vice Mr. S. V. Kelkar on leave.

Messrs. S. A. Hassanally and Hassanally G. Agha, Officiating Assistant Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, Hyderabad, to be Additional Sessions Judges, Hyderabad.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Barrister-at-Law, District Superintendent of Police, leave on average pay for three months followed by leave on half average pay for three months from the 1st October 1931.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies vice Mr. V. S. Bhide.

Mr. S. M. Shah to be as Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 20th June 1931.

Mr. D. M. Patel, B.Sc., to be Lecturer in Mathematics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on probation for two years, from the 20th June 1931.

Mr. J. A. Taraporevala, to be officiating Professor of Applied Mechanics, College of Engineering, Poona, in the Bombay Educational Service, Class I, up to the 18th January 1933 (inclusive) from the date of his taking charge, and thereafter on probation till he completes two years' service.

Major B. F. Eminson, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for four months from 1st October, 1931.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Irani to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties, vice Major B. F. Eminson, I.M.S., granted leave.

The following appointments for a period of five years are made at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay:

(1) Mr. J. T. Daly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., as Honorary Dental Surgeon.

(2) Mr. A. Gordon Smith, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., as Honorary Visiting Surgeon.

(3) Mr. William Hickey, M.B., (Dub.) as Honorary Venereal Specialist.

Resolutions Of Geneva And Washington Conventions Defeated

"DUTY ROSTERS MILLSTONES ROUND NECK OF WORKERS"

The Annual General meeting of the V. T. Coml. Staff Union was held on the 29th instant at Soman Building with Mr. S. C. Joshi in the Chair. After the reading of the Annual report and the statement of accounts the meeting considered the question of the ratification of the hours of employment regulations on the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Joshi pointed out that it was in 1919-21 that the Geneva and Washington Conventions adopted resolutions limiting hours of work and weekly off-day the Government of India having been a party to the. But only in 1929 the same were embodied into an Act; and yet it took another year for giving effect to this piece of legislation by the railway administration. Nevertheless the sad feature was that the cure has proved itself to be worse than the malady, the railway administration are not inclined to increase the staff, having resorted to duty rosters who were as it were millstones round the neck of the workers. And the aim of the two Conventions was cleverly defeated which the Agent himself had admitted having been brought home to him by the Union.

After the discussion of the matter the meeting passed resolutions to write off the irrecoverable subscriptions and to adopt the statement of account submitted for the year ending 31st March 1931. A further resolution was adopted protesting against the new duty rosters and urging upon the Agent for their discontinuance.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAHUL-HIND:—The general meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islahul-Hind was held on Tuesday under the presidentship of Chowdhari Mohamed Sarwar Khan. The following Managing Committee for the year 1931 was elected:—

President—Chowdhari Mohamed Sarwar Khan,

Vice-President:—Sardar Thaman Singh,

General Secretary:—G. G. K. Yazdani.

Joint Secretary:—Mr. Mohamad Yousuff.

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DELHI PACT & BREACHES BY OFFICIALS

Resolution Before A. I. C. C.

The following resolutions have been cabled by Mr. Hanumantrao Mohare, a member of the A. I. C. C. from Karnatak to the coming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee:—

(1) Whereas the Government, in spite of its attention being repeatedly drawn to the breaches of the Delhi Agreement in almost all the Provinces, by means of letters interviews and petitions, has failed to observe the terms of the Delhi Pact, and whereas the policy of repression is still being resorted to by the Government, this Committee resolves that the Congress should not participate in deliberations of the Round Table Conference so long, as the conditions of the Pact remain unfulfilled.

(2) This Committee resolves to hold the special session of the Congress in November 1931, to consider the question of launching the Civil Disobedience Movement to establish Swarajya.

COOPERATIVE SPINNING CLUB

Vile Parle's Welcome Move.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, July 30.

The Ladies Sub-Committee is visiting from house to house to popularise the co-operative spinning club idea. Side by side more useful work is being done, by way of registration of members formation of sewing classes, creating interest in prabhat pheries, etc. The energetic secretary Shrimati Navajben Havevala was confident of achieving success in her efforts to organise the ladies of Vile Parle. She has stated that the response that has been received so far was more encouraging than was expected. Asked to explain the co-operative spinning club idea, she said to me that this was an attractive scheme to popularise spinning amongst women. The co-operative spinning club will be an association of more than five members pledged to spin 160 rounds of yarn per day. The monthly output of such a club of ten members will be 48,000 rounds of yarn which is sufficient to produce 12 yards of Khaddar. And from this, two saries of 50" plus a blouse piece to match can be made at a very low cast. The cost price of such a saree in the bazars is about Rs. 6 whereas if produced by the co-operation spinning club, it will cost only Rs. 2|5 along with the blouse-piece. And each member will get a saree for herself within 5 months.

I am told that the scheme finds more supporters than was expected, and it is hoped it will have an equally good response in this suburbs also.

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And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through THEIR enforced inactivity are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life. Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

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HEAVY COST TO BRITAIN OF A LIBERAL MISTAKE

Lost Prestige In The East

(BY SIR HENRY DOBBS.)

The writer, who was engaged in the political service in Afghanistan and India, makes new revelations concerning the fateful Anglo-Russian Convention negotiated by Mr. Asquith's Government.)

Few have realised the disastrous effects on British reputation in the East of the sacrifice of Persia in 1907 by the Liberal Government in order to propitiate Russia.

Up to that time Russia had been the ogre of Asia, and all Eastern peoples had placed their faith in England as their Jack the Giant-Killer, their champion against the threatening monster. But this was changed in the twinkling of an eye by the publication of the Anglo-Russian Convention, which divided Persia into Russian and British spheres of influence, with a neutral sphere between them.

In the eyes of Asia this constituted a partition of Persia no less cynical and immoral than was the partition of Poland.

Many of my Indian friends have told me that from that moment they lost their trust in England, and came to the conclusion that her high professions of disinterestedness were false and that her own advantage was her only guide. This conviction has had incalculable results in India.

ASIA AROUSED.

To Persia herself the shock was overwhelming: and the betrayal appeared the more signal because of the encouragement given only a few months earlier by the British Legation at Teheran to the founders of the Persian Constitution. In 1905 a reform movement had begun at Teheran, aimed partly against the general corruption and inefficiency of the Shah's Government, but mainly against its complete subservience to Russia.

In 1906 this movement grew stronger; thousands of leading Persians took refuge in the British Legation, and, with the co-operation of the British Charge d'Affaires (which was, as I subsequently gathered in Teheran, far more active than was known to the British Foreign Office), the grant of a Constitution and National Assembly was extorted from the Shah. Great popular enthusiasm for Great Britain followed, and for a short time the feet of Persia seemed to be set on the path of progress and real independence.

Then the blow fell and the Young Persians learnt that Great Britain had abandoned the whole of Northern Persia to Russia. It is no matter of surprise that for a generation thereafter British perfidy was the main theme of Persian politicians and that they should have thrown themselves heart and soul into the arms of Germany.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

Lord Grey of Fallondon has in his memoirs, styled "Twenty-Five Years," set forth his motives for negotiating the Anglo-Russian Convention. There was a perpetual struggle between British and Russian diplomacy at Teheran. The weakness and confusion of Persia positively invited Russian aggression, while the aim of Great Britain had been to maintain Persia as an independent buffer State between Russia and India.

But geographical conditions prevented Great Britain from taking effective measures to protect Northern Persia. Hence arose unending friction and fears for the safety of India, which Lord Grey thought might end in war. The convention was designed to put a stop to this and "to secure ourselves for ever, as far as a treaty could secure us, from further Russian advances in the direction of the Indian frontier."

In truth, however, there was another and more pressing motive behind, the dread that Russia might be lured into the German camp and even take her ally, France, with her, thus ending the Anglo-Russian Entente and confronting Great Britain with a hostile combination of all the great European Powers.

In the early summer of 1906, a few weeks after the Algeciras Conference, when war between Germany and France over Morocco had barely been averted, I was a young officer of the Indian Political Department on leave in England, having just returned from a year's stay on duty on the Russo-Afghan frontier near Herat, and from two subsequent visits to Kabul. At the end of my leave I was to be appointed Deputy Secretary in the Indian Foreign Department.

Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, sent for me and told me that he and Sir Edward Grey wished to have my views as to what concessions we could ask for from Russia on the Russo-Afghan frontier as a set-off against certain concessions which they contemplated making to Russia in Persia. He explained that the delicate situation in Europe made it essential for Great Britain to end friction with Russia, and that the Cabinet were determined that nothing should deflect them from this aim.

COMPLETE SURRENDER.

A few days later I dined with Lord Morley, Sir Edward Grey being the only other guest, and I gave the two Ministers what information I had on the Russo-Afghan frontier and on the situation at Kabul. It was plain from their conversation that the German menace dominated their thoughts.

Shortly after this I returned to India and took up my duties in the Indian Foreign Department. A few weeks later Lord Morley wrote to the Viceroy (Lord Minto) outlining the provisions of the proposed Anglo-Russian Convention and asking for the views of the Government of India by telegram. We were all thunderstruck by the completeness of the contemplated surrender, and the Viceroy telegraphed a strong protest, pointing out that our policy hitherto pursued of contesting every Russian advance in Persia might delay her absorption for ten or twenty years, within which much might happen.

Lord Morley scornfully disregarded this protest, and an even stronger individual protest telegraphed separately by Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, and the Convention was concluded.

Events proved that this abandonment of Persia was unnecessary; for the rivalry in the Balkans between Austria and Russia accentuated in 1908 by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia, would inevitably have kept Russia out of the German camp, and forced her to the side of Great Britain.

The Liberal Government had uselessly sacrificed our liberal reputation in the East to our policy in Europe, and we are to-day reaping the harvest of their mistake.—"Daily Telegraph."

MORNING ROUNDS BY MUNIPAL COMMISSIONER

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay will visit each ward of the City in turn in company with the Councillors of the respective ward according to the following programme.—

A Ward at Entrance to the Arthur Crawford Market: on 6th August at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

B Ward at Pydhowni Police Station on 13th August at 7-30 a.m. (BT.)

C Ward at Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station on 20th August at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

D Ward Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on 24th August at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

E Ward at Byculla Fire Brigade on 3rd September at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

F Ward at Central Vaccination Station near Old Tram Terminus on 10th September at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

G Ward at Western approach to Tilak Bridge on 17th September at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

Residents of each ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointde place and hour. The visits will be paid in the event of there being no heavy rain at the time.

OUR NAVSARI LETTER

General Fund Case

CONVICTION FOR DEFALCATION.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAVSARI, July 28.

Heavy rains for rice crops are necessary. The total rain up to now is nearly 23 inches. Owing to change in weather, malaria and typhoid are rife, and on the whole the general health of the town is bad.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

Seth Rustomji Mody, a well-known merchant of Calcutta opened here several years ago a charitable-cum-cheap dispensary for the poor and middle-class Parsis. This instituute has proved a great blessing to them. About 2,000 patients took advantage of it last week. Dr. Ghandhi is working whole day assiduously. The Parsi population here ie about 3,500 to 4,000 strong, and the number of patients shows what hold malaria has in Navsari. There are about 17 qualified practitioners here. In spite of that so many persons took advantage of this dispensary. To inquire into this serious matter, it is necessary to take census of the practitioners' patients also.

MURDER CASE.

It is three months since nine fishermen of Karwada have been committed to Sessions on the charge of muurdering two of their own caste-fellows. After lengthy evidence, arguments were concluded last week. The Assessors have given the accused the benefit of doubt. Judgment will be delivered in a day or two. It is necessary to note that majority of local Bar are engaged for the defence. The Public Prosecutor and Mr. Antia of Surat are for the prosecution.

GENERAL FUND CASE.

Mr. Sorabji Navroji, Joint Secretary of the Parsi Sanast Anjuman Fund was charged with defalcation of some money from the funds and had filed a schedule for insolvency. From that there was inquiry from the C.I.D. and a case was instituted against Mr. Sorabji. After lengthy evidence, the District Magistrate Mr. Mazmudar, taking into consideration the accused's previous good career and that he had used the money in time of need and had credited the amount in his own books, held that he was not quite dishonest in doing it. So he sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment, and fined him Rs. 1,000. A month's time is given to the accused to pay the fine.

AUCTION.

In the Baroda State, toddy shops auctions generally take place in this month. Last year owing to picketing the licensees held meetings and resolved not to keep shops unless picketing was stopped. Consequently they got shops for forty per cent less, but afterwards owing to the stopping of the picketing they made a very good profit. This year the shops of the whole Navsari Prant were auctioned at the price placed on them. A sum of between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per tree was asked from the Navsari town shopkeepers, and they were disposed of according to the Suba Shanib's demands.

UTHMNA CEREMONY.

A great sorrow prevailed here on hearing about the sudden death of Mr. Jehangirji Vimadalal, Solicitor. The late Mr. Vimadalal was a Trustee of many institutions here. Dasturji Kaikobadji held an Uthamna ceremony here in the fire temple, where many Parsis gathered. After the ceremony the Dasturji eulogised the services rendered by late Mr. Vimadalal, and proposed to include his name in the List of Worthies to be remembered in Parsi ceremonies. A resolution to send a wire of condolence to the bereaved family was passed. The poor have lost a helping hand in the death of Mr. Vimadalal, his friends a good counsellor, and charitable institutes a good leader. The greatest loss is sustained by the Bhagar Anjuman.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

The Sir Ratan Tata Sports Club has been founded, on the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata giving a bungalow for the use of the Club, and the Trustees of Bai Hirabai Tata donating Rs. 50 every month. About six months' back the first president of the Club, Khan Bahadur Dr. P. H. Dadachanji died. A fund has been opened to raise a memorial for him to which about Rs. 700 have been donated. Last week a Jashan ceremony was performed and the late president's portrait was opened in the Club premises by Sardar Garda; members from the other clubs also eulogised the services rendered by the late Khan Bahadur to the Club. About Rs. 75 has been spent out of Rs. 700. It is not known, how the surplus is to be utilised.

PURSE FUND.

The Navsari Parsis are divided into two big divisions, the priestly class and the Behdins. The priestly class consists of Bhagarias and Minocherhomji groups. The Minocherhomji group is divided into four sections, out of which now only one, namely the Karkaria, performed the rites of the dead in the Malesar division. Their number is small, whereas the Behdins are increasing in numbers. During the famous Bhagar-Kakar case the Kakarias had prevailed upon the Behdins to make an affidavit that they were independent and would get their rites of the dead and living performed by any of the priestly class. By the affidavit the case of the Karkarias grew stronger, and before it ended, a compromise was effected by late Edalji Fanibanda by granting Rs. 5,000 to each party. But the Karkarias, untrue to their plighted word, began to make inroads upon the independence of the Behedins, and tried to harass them. At that time one of their party Ervad Pestonji Kavas Ravji got himself separated from the Karkarias rendered yeoman service to the Behedins, and is still doing the same. To appreciate the same, a committee was formed and last week an address, a shawl and a big purse were presented to him in the presence of a grand gathering. Sheth Cowasji Deboo presided over the function.

SIRSI SIDDAPUR RELIEF FUND

(ORGANISED BY THE GANDHI SEVA SANGHA. KARNATAKA BRANCH).

The balance Sheet of the Fund as from 12-6-31 to 15-7-31 is given as under:—

The Credit side shows:—Rs. 2627-14-9 as from subscription and Rs. 30-9-3 as prices of the rice collected making a total of Rs. 2,658-8-0.

The Debit side shows:—Rs. 1037-15-6 as cost of rice 9167 seers of 112 tolas each; Rs. 629-13-0 for paddy 13425 seers; Rs. 39-4-3 for milling charges; Rs. 103-10-0 for gunny bags 384; Rs. 7-13-0 for Municipal taxes, 100 bags; Rs. 7-4-0 for Toll 11 times; Rs. 9-12-0 for motor charges for carrying 54 bags to Kolgibeesa from Sirsi; Rs. 13-8-0 for motor charges for 54 bags from Siddapur to Biligi; Rs. 13-7-0 for Hamali; Rs. 15-2-0 for travelling; Rs. 7-0-0 for post; Rs. 7-0-0 for printing and Rs. 46-12-3 for suspense.

Rs. 1938-5-6 Total expenditure to which Rs. 677-0-0 in Bank, Rs. 43-2-6 as cash on hand, should be added together making a total of Rs. 2,658-8-0.

Note:—In all, 9 centres of relief in Sirsi and 7 centres in Siddapur will have to be opened. Out of them at present only 4 centres have begun work. Rice is doled out weekly to those families which are near and fortnightly to those who are at a distance of more than 5 miles. Last week in all 30 families were served. It is chiefly Herur and Hosatota centres where most distress prevails.

In order that all the distressed families which are at present not less than 400 in number may be served during the next four months efficiently, not less than Rs. 20,000 will be required. The balance sheet shows only a collection of Rs. 2,658-8. Unless the generous heart of our brothers responds, this relief work cannot be complete and the distress cannot be wiped out. It is proposed to take up elementary medical relief in this malaria stricken land. But all will depend on the generosity of the public.

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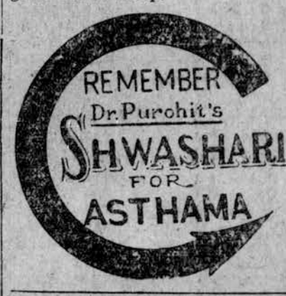

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11-45 a.m. Gramophone records.
6-45 p.m. Jamu Dani"s (Snatak) stories in Gujerati.
9-20 p.m. Prof. N. Vyas' classical music (with D. Parwatker).

TELANG (MEMORIAL) NORMAL SCHOOL.

The regular sessions of the above institution will commence on 13th of August and not on the 1st of August. Mr. Wamanbhai Thakore of Santa Cruz Malmandir will deliver the opening address.

A. I. C. C. MEETINGS CALL TO VOLUNTEEDS.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Men volunteers who want to render services for the A. I. C. C. Meeting arrangements should be present at the Congress House to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.), when groups will be formed and necessary instructions will be given."

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Sardar Thaman Singh writes:—"Those who are willing to work as Volunteers (of any board or Dal) during the forthcoming sessions of the A. I. C. C. are requested to see the officer appointed by the B. P. C. C. to make proper arrangements, Sardar Thaman Singh, at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday next at the Congress House, Girgaum.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL DADAR.

The General Secretary writes:—All members of the Khadi Department of the above Mandal and those who desire to promote Khaddar are requested to meet at 7-30 a.m. sharp on Sunday at Khadi Bhandar, Dadar to hawk Khaddar as usual.

VOLUNTEER'S CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the "G" Ward Congress Committee writes:—The volunteers desiring to attend the conference to be held on Sunday at 3 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, should take passes from the Secretaries up to 8 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 9th August 1931, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the B. P. C. C. Meeting Hall to transact the following business: (1) To adopt the Report of the work done (2) to elect the New Managing Committee and its office bearers.

"NAUJAWAN BATTALION."

The Navjawan Bharat Sabha has decided to start a strong youth corps under the above name, the volunteers of which will receive training in lathi play, sword-exercises etc., and will participate in all national activities and also help to carry out the programme of the Subha.

"All the members of the Naojawan Bharat Sabha must be present in the Congress House to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. to participate in the Tilak anniversary demonstrations as arranged by the B. P. C. C."

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda will conduct a public class in English on Upanishads at the Batlibhoi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and also another public class on Bhagwat Gita at the Anandilal Poddar School, Santa Cruz, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Swami Gunatitananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. will deliver a public lecture on Dhaneshwari at the Chhabildas Lalubhai English School, Dadar, tomorrow, the 2nd inst. at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

A BENGALI CYCLIST.

Mr. Bannerji, a Bengali youth, called at the "Chronicle" office to state that he has travelled from Benares to Bombay on a cycle. He says he intends to proceed to foreign countries if he gets facilities. He gives his age as 20.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS:—The Social Workers' Training Class organized by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Mr. S. C. Warty will conduct the class in "Labour Organization" from 5 to 6 P.M. and Prof. H. L. Kaji, in "Co-Operative Movement" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

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LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The Hon. Secretary, Mandvi District Congress Committee writes:—

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a big procession of the citizens of this Ward in favour of Prohibition, will start from this Committee's new office on Musjid Bunder Road and will go through the principal localities of the Ward including the roads on which Toddy and Liquor shops are situated.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To commemorate the 11th anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. has decided to co-operate with the B.P.C.C. programme. It has asked all its volunteers on picketing duty to participate in the public meeting to be held at Chowpaty and join the procession.

The lady members are most earnestly requested to join in large numbers the Khadi Hawking organised by the Desh Sevika Sangh to-day.

MANDVI D. C. C. C.

In order to celebrate the Tilak anniversary a meeting of this Ward will be held at Chinch Bunder Cement Chawl No. 1 to-day (Saturday) at 9 P.M. (S.T.) when Messrs. Shankerrao Pupala, S. K. Patil, Achrekar, Dr. Vora and Mr. D. K. Bhat, will address the meeting.

AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of Bombay "G" Ward D. C. C. a public meeting will be held at Dhuru Hall, when Sjt. B. G. Kher, S. K. Patil, Jamnadas M. Mehta Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will speak on "Lokamanya's Life" at 8-30 P.M.

AT CHINCHPOKLI.

Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Tilak Utsav Mandal the 11th anniversary of late Lokamanya Balgangadhar Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chinchpokli the Social Service League's Hall near Vinus Cinema. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and S. K. Patil will address the "National Services of Lokamanya".

AT GIRGAUM.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) when Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside and Mr. B. G. Kher will speak on the life of Lokamanya Tilak.

AT VERSOVA.

The anniversary of the late Lokamanya will be celebrated at Versova in "Gandhi Chouk" to-day (Saturday), at 6 P.M., when Messrs. D. N. Wandrekar, G. D. Bhatt and many others will speak on the life of the late Lokamanya Tilak.

AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee, the 11th anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 9 P.M. at Old Patkar's Blocks, Chodbunder Road, Bandra, when Dr. Savarkar will deliver a lecture on the life and work of Lokmanya Tilan.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the S. V. C. C. a public meeting will be held in view of Tilak Jayanti to-day (Saturday), at 9-0 P.M. (S.T.), in Anand Bhuvan, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, when Sjt. Ramaniklal Modi, the fifth Lieutenant of Gandhiji's march to Dandi, will address the meeting.

AT CHEMBUR.

Under the joint auspices of the Lokmanya Tilak Wachanalaya, Chembur, and the Trombay Island Congress Committee Mr. S. K. Patil, the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. will deliver a public lecture at Chembur Dharamshala to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 P.M. on the occasion of the Tilak anniversary.

B.P.C.C. PROGRAMME.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The following programme has been fixed for celebrating the 11th death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak on Saturday the 1st August 1931:—

4 P.M. (S.T.) Procession from the Congress House.
6 P.M. (S.T.) Public meeting on Chaupatti Sands.

Prabhat Feries and such other organisations desiring to join in the procession must be present at the Congress House at 3 P.M. (S. T.) sharp.

COTTON CONTROL DEBATE DRAGS ON FOR ANOTHER DAY.

—:o:—

Govt. Anxious To Avoid Vote Because Supporters Were Absent!

BUDGET CUT RESTORED BY COUNCIL.

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 31.

It was evident from the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council that Government were not anxious to take the Cotton Transactions Bill to vote to-day. In fact they delayed the discussion deliberately with an intention to carry it over to the next day. The idea behind this dodge was, so the report goes, that a number of the supporters of the Bill were absent. To-day from the Council for one reason or another.

The Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, although of a formal nature, was allowed to drag on for some time. The poor washerman with his capacity to breed mosquito came in for a good deal of criticism which seemed to be enjoyed by the House.

Proceedings In Details.

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 31.

The Council discussed this afternoon demands for supplementary grants. The Home Member's token grant of ten rupees in respect of the conversion of the Dharwar Juvenile Jail into a Borstal Institution was allowed without discussion. The total expenditure on this conversion is about 24 lakhs, the token grant showing the Council's approval of the new scheme.

BACKWARD CLASSES OFFICER.

The Minister of Education made a demand for a grant of Rs. 8,000 for the appointment of a Backward Classes Officers to watch the interests of these classes. The explanatory note attached to the demand states that Mr. Smarte who was Chairman of the Aboriginal Trides Committee is to be appointed as Backward Classes Officer in addition to his own duties. He will act as Advisor to Government on all matters specially or differentially affecting the backward classes. He will also enquire into their needs and requirements and report to Government. The demand met with a chorus of approval in the House and was unanimously carried.

RESTORING THE CUT.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, made a demand for a grant of rupees four lakhs under Land Revenue partly to cover new expenditure and partly to restore the cut made in the revenue grant in the last budget session. The new expenditure of Rs. 10,000 was for the temporary establishment created to carry on the Woodland Survey in Thana District. These woodlands are inhabited by wild tribes and the idea underlying the survey is to bring the forest land under cultivation. The Revenue Member gave an assurance that these wild tribes would not be expropriated. The remaining large portion of the grant was admittedly the restoration of the cut of five lakhs which the Council had passed in the last session. The Revenue Member pleaded that Government had done all they could to cut expenditure. Some very important repair work had to be delayed in deference to the wishes of the House. He ventured to hope that on reconsideration of the facts the House would give him the money that he was asking for.

After a few explanations were given, the grant was made.

DHOBIES TO PAY.

Sir Rustum Vakil introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act. The Bill seeks to incorporate into the two acts a number of suggestions made by local bodies from time to time in the form of amendments. In a few places old phraseology has been altered in order to make it more legal and to remove loopholes. The Bill embodies a provision by which washing of clothes by washermen in any place indiscriminately in Municipal towns is made an offence under law. The bill makes it obligatory on the Municipality to provide a washing place for washermen who will have to pay a small fee for this facility. The provision is evidently based on sanitary considerations.

The Bill was passed.

COTTON BILL.

The House then resumed discussion of the Cotton Transaction Bill. Rao Bahadur Asavle's amendment giving control of transactions to more than one association and taking away the contemplated monopoly from the East India Cotton Association was further supported by Dr. Dixit who opposed the first reading of the Bill. He saw in the Bill an attempt to crush the small trader so that the big trader may thrive. Mr. J. B. Petit supporting the Bill observed that so far as the necessity of control was concerned it had been accepted by the Council by passing a Law ten years ago. Check was necessary not only in the interests of the trade but also in the interests of the cultivator. A liberalised East India Cotton Association would be by far the best agency to operate such a control.

CONTROL NECESSARY.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) who was a member of the Wiles Committee as a Growers' representative explained in a lengthy speech why control over cotton transactions was absolutely necessary. He, however, maintained that he was opposed to any Association claiming the monopoly of cotton transaction. What was intended to hand over to the East India Cotton Association was not a monopoly in any sense. Personally he stood for the democratisation of that association so that it may be thoroughly representative of the trade as a whole.

The discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned to Saturday.

THE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The virtuous Babe of the Old Woman of Boribunder seems to be in a sermonizing mood. In the course of a column of farrago of nonsense in which an attempt is made to enlighten the "uninitiated who can have no idea . . . . . on the New York Closing Rate." This babe prattles rank nonsense when it says that one can get hold of a tout connected with the Mahajan Association and can back any figure from 0 to 9.

Apart from the highly defamatory insinuation made about a legal organisation—the Mahajan Association—will teach the babe to know better. The "Evening News" forgets that it itself encourages this very gambling by publishing advertisements regarding gambling transactions for 0 to 9. Now before looking to the morals of the man in the street will this virtuous babe of an equally virtuous mother put a stop to these advertisements.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

Tomorrow's SUNDAY CHRONICLE Will Contain

—:o:—

(1) SUBTLE WAR PREPARATIONS IN EUROPE: DISARMAMENT HUMBUG EXPOSED: (By Commander Kenworthy, M. P.).
(2) MISMANAGEMENT OF MUSLIM CHARITABLE TRUSTS IN BOMBAY: (By "A Poor Muslim.")
(3) HOW WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB MANAGE THEIR AFFAIRS: (By Mr. Furdoonji).
(4) IS GANDHIJI PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF DIE-HARDS?: (By "A Congressman).
(5) A page of international news and notes about Cotton.
(6) Six fully illustrated pages.

Besides, there will be our usual Weekly Features. The Third Set of the "Head & Tail" Competition appears to-morrow.

POONA RACES

(SELECTIONS).

(BY "HAPHAZARD")

(1) Alladin, Paris and Bangalore.

(2) Misshan, Faithful II and Rustom.

(3) Orient, Minam and Up-to-date.

(4) Rejoice, Joy and Belle of York.

(5) Old Roy, Henrietta and Prince Arthur.

(6) Galliard, Mascat and Wazir Pasha.

(7) Saint Amour, Tangira and Tinder Gee.

(8) Chalk, Roi de Montagne and Eclair.

(9) Le Touquet, Sunspot and Shiniar.

THE LATE LOKAMANYA

(Continued from page 8.)

political antagonists Lokamanya was extending his following and planting in the minds of the youth the roots of that conviction which began to sprout after the Bengal Partition and which appeared as a blooming tree at the touch of Mrs. Annie Besant. During these ten years his audiences in Maharashtra were mainly composed of people who had not much, if any, English education except for the college students who would not lose a single opportunity of listening to his inspiring words. It was during this decade that he founded the Extremist Party and secured a decent status in (1906) Calcutta session of the Congress presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji) for the word "Swaraj", which in those days was as much an anathema as Non-co-operation in 1921. Often is it urged in testimony of the great success of the Non-co-operation movement of 1921 and the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930-31 that English and American journalists sent their special representatives to India. Making allowance for the distance destroying effect of the Great War, it may safely be stated that the great movement, which contributed to the third incarceration of Lokamanya Tilak, did attract some journalists of England, Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Nevinson among them, and at least one Professor of an American University tried to enlighten his countrymen thereabout. It was at Tilak's word that Lord Sydenham took him. At Surat Lokamanya said, "I shall not go unless I am bodily removed." The Governor of Bombay saw the daily growing influence of Tilak in spite of the powerful activities of the moderates and came to the conclusion that nothing could check Lokamanya except imprisonment. So he was prosecuted and sentenced. But did the imprisonment produce the effect desired by the alien bureaucracy headed by Lord Sydenham? Did Lokamanya's cause not, rather, prosper by his imprisonment? His following was multiplied tenfold during the six years of his imprisonment and his co-operation was enthusiastically sought and secured by the moderate leaders who for seven years controlled the Indian National Congress. His words "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" are now ringing in every corner of this great country and tens of thousands have willingly demonstrated that the country's cause will prosper by their imprisonment.

"SAURASHTRA" DAY

There will be a procession of volunteers and States' people at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow (Sunday), to celebrate the "Saurashtra Day". The procession will start from Dahanukar Building, New Post Office Lane, Kalbadevi, and will pass through Kalbadevi Road, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Javeri Bazar and disperse at Mandvi.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE EVENING.

Under the auspicts of Kathiawar Praja Mandal there will be a public meeting of States' people at Heerabaug to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Porf. G. R. Abhyankar and other leaders of the States' people will speak on "Saurashtra Day" and "States' People's Week".

HAWKING OF KHADI.

To commemorate the anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak the Desh Sevikas are going to hawk about the whole day on Saturday the 1st August 1931.

Khadi stocks will be kept at Madhav Baug and at the Rashtriya Stree Sabha Rooms in the Congress House compound from where the Sevikas can take it for sale.

All the Sevikas are earnestly requested to join the Khadi hawking to-day (Saturday).

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MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY.
ZANE GREY'S GREAT WESTERN THRILLER

A HURRICANE OF THRILLS, ACTION AND ROMANCE with
GEORGE O'BRIEN

THE COTTON CONTRACTS BILL.

(Continued from page 8.)

are bound to follow as day follows the night. I do admit that the Wiles Committee have not made some urgent reforms which were immediately wanted and still I cannot help criticising those persons, who do not find any good whatsoever in the work of the Inquiry Committee. They are prejudiced parties carrying on an unfair propaganda with an ulterior motive.

"EX-DIRECTOR'S" MISLEADING ACCOUNT.

In the issues of the 27th, 28th and 29th instant in the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Chronicle" contributions have appeared from an "ex-director." I have to request my friend, the "ex-director," to say whether he came to know all the defects in the constitution and workingn of the East India Cotton Association only after the publication of the Bill, prohibiting all other transactions done without the agency of the members of the Association. Had the experienced "ex-director" laid before the Wiles Committee his precious views, the trade would have been benefited to a greater degree. But it seems he has not elected that proper course. At this advanced stage, he pours out an account and arguments, which are exaggerated, misleading, mischievous, prejudiced and one-sided. The ulterior motive is clearly understandable in this connection. I trust, the legislature would bear in mind that the "ex-director" has not given an opportunity to the members of the Wiles Committee to consider his views. I deem it my duty to reply to certain points in the mischievous propaganda, which is so cleverly knit up in the writings of "ex-Director".

PICKETING IN "D" WARD

Liquor-picketing is being thoroughly overhauled in Girgaum Ward. Sjt. L. B. Niphadkar, Secretary of the G. D. C. C., with Picketing Inspector Messrs. N. J. Nanjrekar and R. N. Desai, is moving from shop to shop to acquaint himself personally with the picketers and attend to their difficulties. The G. D. C. C.'s new badges are being issued to picketers who have done satisfactory work so far and the old B. P. C. C.'s badges are being withdrawn.

The officials of "D" Ward Congress Committee appeal to the general public of this ward to enroll themselves as volunteers for part-time work. There is no better social service than saving the money of the poor starving masses; the money thus saved will certainly at least a square meal to the starved family.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Prohibition Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meeting of the Volunteer Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held the same day at 9 am. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1931.

LIBERALS IN CONCLAVE

The thirteenth session of the National Liberal Federation of India which commenced in Bombay on Friday under the presidency of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will, we hope, be something more than an elaborate worship of the Round Table Conference. With his profound faith in the Conference Srijut Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Chairman of the Reception Committee, sees all about him "a re-habilitation of the confidence of nearly the whole country in the Round Table Conference and especially in his Majesty's Government". But to proclaim the success of the Conference, he finds it necessary to indulge in a puerile gibe at those who "never ceased to proclaim to an expectant world that no good could ever come from an assembly of persons who talked of winning political independence across a table." And he says in effect to the Congress: "After all, we have nearly won independence across a table, and your joining us now is proof positive of that". Perhaps it is natural for the Moderates to believe that, whatever the Conference achieved was due to table-talk and not to pressure exerted from India by men who believe in deeds. With a few honourable exceptions, what have the Liberals done to contribute to that pressure? Sjt. Cowasji Jehangir has not one word of appreciation of the stirring events in India last year that have bent the British Government and have attracted the admiring gaze of the whole world. We cannot help expressing whenever necessary our belief that many Liberals imitate the manner of flies who settle on a moving wheel and say: "Lo!. How we move the wheel!"

Mr. Chintamani, the President, is more cautious in his view of the Conference. "It was neither a success nor a failure", he says. And that means much. Explaining in what sense it was not a success, he observes: "It was not a success because it stood adjourned before it could record a decision on a solitary question ..... The Conference in its last plenary session had but one resolution laid before it, and it definitely affirmed only this that the work on which it had been engaged should be continued without interruption. It acknowledged the value of the reports of sub-committees but recorded no decision on the merits of a single subject of which those reports treated." It is true that since then the British Government has definitely pledged itself to the principles of transfer of responsibility at the centre with safeguards "in Indian interests." But, on the other hand, as Mr. Chintamani points out, the opinion is stiffening in Britain against India and seems to be crystallizing in the formula—"no responsibility at the centre without Federation and no federation without the States." However, unlike those Moderates who, not content with past surrender at the Conference, contemplate fresh surrenders to placate the Princes and the Tories, Mr. Chintamani gives a most necessary warning to Britain in the following spirited words: "Federation or no federation, we must have responsible Government not less at the centre than in the provinces, and we must have it without any more delay. Congress and Liberal Federation alike and the large body of opinion in between the two .....have been untiringly and ceaselessly pressing for this, the greatest and the most inperative of the nation's needs, and they will not be denied. The Will to Freedom is asserting itself with increasing force as day succeeds day, and it shall prevail."

While insisting on responsible Government, "Federation or no federation", Mr. Chintamani would not be satisfied with a show of responsibility. In his able if unduly lengthy criticism of the R.T.C. scheme of Federal Responsible Government, with safeguards, Mr. Chintamani lays bare much of the camouflage of the scheme. He shows that on the whole the federal scheme is too much in the interests of the Princes, that the safeguards are far more in British interests than Indian and that the responsibility is unreal. To take but one crucial feature of the scheme of responsibility at the centre, the responsibility of the Ministers to the Legislature, Mr. Chintamani says: "A motion of no confidence cannot succeed unless 267 votes are given in its support. But of 400 members as many as 165 will be the nominated representatives of the States leaving only 235 members belonging to British India. The Executive will be able to dig itself in with the support of the votes of the nominated members from the States.... If you call this, the responsible Government for which India has been struggling, well, we do not mean the same thing." Summing up his general personal view of the whole Federal scheme Mr. Chintamani says: "Give me the reality of responsible Government, and I shall be found to be very accommodating of details of ways and means. Deny it, as I hold that the scheme of the Federal structure Sub-Committee does, and I shall far prefer to wait for true federation in a more propitious time, and go forward with my demand for responsible Government for British India, which is the core and kernel of the whole of the national movement." We trust the Liberal Federation too will take up the same attitude towards the essential demand of responsibility. But the more important question is the one of sanctions behind the demand. Will the Liberal Federation continue to content itself with academic constitutional discussions and throw the burden of forging sanctions exclusively on the Congress?

REACTIONARIES AT WORK

A Simla message states that an announcement regarding the composition of the Round Table Conference on Burma is "imminent". This separate Conference is to include "two Europeans and two Indians besides Burmans". But why should there be a separate Conference regarding Burma's political future at all, when the proper course and the demand of Nationalist Burmans is that there should be an enlarged Round Table Conference on the whole issue relating to Indian and Burman constitutional advance? The anti-separationist element in Burma which voices the majority opinion in the province has already demanded adequate representation in this general enlarged Round Table Conference. A separate conference on Burma is a reactionary bureaucratic move and only those Burmans who favour the tactics of Sir Charles Innes are for it. If the Burmans desire political separation from India, they must have an opportunity to declare their true wishes in the free and open asmosphere of a general conference where representatives from other provinces of India are present.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

Efphatic protest was voiced at a meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday last, held under the auspices of the All-India Government Employee's Association, against the retrenchment policy of Government. One of the resolutions passed requested Government not to take any action on any proposal made by the Retrenchment Committees "that would in any way affect the interests of the Subordinate employees," until Government had first ascertained the views of the different Unions of such employees. The resolution stated that these Unions "should be given a chance of explaining their views before Government." This is a just demand. Retrenchment Committees have asked for the views of Heads of Departments but they have not cared to ascertain the point of view of the real security services of India, the legion of low paid employees whose toil smoothens the work of the administration. It will be recalled that Sir George Schuster had observed in an inaugural address before the Retrenchment Advisory Committee: "There was nothing to hide. The light of public opinion would be allowed in every corner of the inquiry." So far the various Retrenchment Committees have not sought truly "the light of public opinion." They have only tried to elicit the opinion of the "bosses." Why should they not give the subordinate employees a chance to express their views by addressing questionnaires to their Unions?

Trifles.

"There was no part of our work in the world which more entitled us to look back with pride and gratitude than the acquisition and development of our Indian Empire."—Mr. Churchill.

What, not even Russia and-er-America?

But Churchill is dead right even though Indians may feel like—but that is "sedition."

* * * * *

Says Sir Md. Iqbal: "I am not ashamed to say that in solving this (the Hindu-Muslim) problem we may need the assistance of Britain guided by the best of motives."

But who ever doubted Sir Md Iqbal's negative spiritual reaction to the idea of British intervention—intervention of course, with the best of motives? (Vide Iqbal's poems).

* * * * *

Mr. Husain Shaheed Suhrawardy on Nationalist Muslims: "It is regrettable that the Government is giving so much prominence to these individuals...."

There, there. No morbid tears, dear. Mummy loves you alone.

* * * * *

I do not propose to enter into a discussion here whether the Collector of Bombay is justified in proposing to issue a licence for a new liquor shop at Dadar.

What I propose to do is to protest against the use of inverted arguments against it.

* * * * *

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay may please himself if he thinks that he has any right to object to the Collector's intentions. But why outrage commonsense in justifying the objection!

For, to suggest as reason "that it was intended to be located close to the Municipal stables" is to invite the people to wonder whether something was the matter with the stables and they needed "spirituous" assistance.

What could be a more appropriate a neighbourhood for a liquor shop?

* * * * *

I regret that I have so far failed to obtain confirmation of the rumour that the members of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee have moved the Government for a substantial rise in their allowances.

* * * * *

"While it appeared to be the opinion of the (Cawnpore Europeans') meeting that the prospects of a successful outcome of the next session of the R. T. Conference were by no means bright it was hoped that the European delegates would be able to make a helpful contribution to the Conference proceedings."

They need not be so gloomy. All that the "European" delegates have to do is to become helpless—I mean less helpful. And the trick is done.

* * * * *

On behalf of the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" I offer Mr. Jinnah a hearty welcome to India—even though a brief one.

And I humbly congratulate him on the message that he has given to his countrymen. It is as timely as it is couched in the right language. What is most remarkably pleasing is that Mr. Jinnah has supplied the key to the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. It has been baffling everybody for months. Nobody knew what to do with it.

But now we have got it. We must "Unite," and the problem will disappear.

The undoubted effectiveness of the solution has left me speechless with delight. God bless Mr. Jinnah.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the series of articles which you have found space in your paper over the "nom-de-plume" of an "Ex-Director" of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, I enclose herewith a letter addressed to me by Mr. Durgadut Savalka and Mr. F.E. Dinshaw, the only two survivors of the four gentlemen who to-day can give the correct facts to the public. Will you find space for the enclosure in your issue of to-morrow morning?—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS,

July 31.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt.

Dear Sir.

Our attention has been drawn to a pamphlet headed: "The Proposed Monopoly of Cotton Trade to the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.": (By an 'Ex-Director') and particularly to certain paragraphs appearing at pages 14 and 15 of the pamphlet.

I, Doorgadut Savalka, was very closely connected with Mr. Umar Sobhani in his operations in Umra Cotton referred to in the said paragraphs—in fact, I attended to them on behalf of the Syndicate in which Mr. Umar Sobhani was a partner. I, F.E. Dinshaw, had also intimate knowledge of the transactions, large loans having been made by me on behalf of my principal to one member of the Syndicate to enable him to finance the operations. The Syndicate came to grief due to reckless and heavy over-trading, and when Mr. Sobhani had to approach his creditors for a settlement, he asked me, F.E. Dinshaw to interfere and help him in the matter. At his request I, F. F. Dinshaw repeatedly requested you to take up the office of liquidating the various accounts and pending transactions. At first, you refused to take up the work, notwithstanding the fee of 1 per cent. on realisations that I was authorised to offer to you. Ultimately, you were prevailed upon to accept the office at the earnest solicitation not only of Mr. Sobhani and his friends including ourselves, but also his creditors. In our opinion, and in the opinion of all acquainted with the true situation then, you rendered a great service to all interested and the trade generally by agreeing to act.

For the above reasons we have no hesitation in saying that the anonymous author of the pamplet has completely perverted the facts. One glaring falsehood is to describe you as the President of the East India Cotton Association whereas the controlling body of the cotton trade in January 1922 was the Cotton Contracts Board of which the Chairman was an officer appointed by Government, viz: Mr. Wiles.

A fee of 1 per cent. on realisations was by no means excessive considering the times (January 1922) and the work involved if there had been liquidation through the Court or if any other machinery had been employed, it would have involved the parties in very serious trouble and loss and certainly far greater cost.

You are at liberty to make use of this letter in any manner you think fit.

Yours faithfully,
Doorgadutt Sawalka,
F.E. Dinshaw.

(We gladly publish the above letter, though in the articles published in "The Chronicle" over the "nom-de-plume" of "Ex-Director" no reference whatever was made to the matter referred to in the letter of Messrs. Durgadutt and F. E. Dinshaw.—Editor: "Bombay Chronicle".)

THE LATE LOKAMANYA

A LIFE OF RESISTANCE.

... (BY P. R. LELE).

Eleven years have rolled by since the demise of the father of Indian Revolt, as Sir Valentine Chirol called Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The tenth anniversary of his death, which was observed last year, was as memorable an event as the happenings of the 1st of August 1920. If the 1st of August in 1920 was the day of inauguration of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation, the 1st of August 1930 was the day on which All-India leaders were present in Bombay to pay tribute to the sacred memory of the departed political prophet and some of them got arrested for it. The most characteristic tribute was paid by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya courting imprisonmeint. I make pparticular mention of Panditji's name, because he was a Moderate and opposed Lokamanya Tilak in the Congress for his founding the Extremist Party. The tenth anniversary was observed by the people of Bombay by acting with that spirit of resistance of which Lokamanya was an embodiment and of which his whole life was a demonstration. People of Bombay cannot forget the happenings of the 1st of August last year. This year we shall have a more serene and quite observance. It may, however, be noted that even this year a meeting of the Working Committee and a meeting of the A.I.C.C. are to be held shortly after the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak's death.

MAHARASHTRA'S LOYALTY.

It is a matter of pleasure that during the Satyagraha fight Maharashtra proved true to the teachings of this great founder of the extremist school of politics. The then President of the M. P. C. C., Tilak's grandson, jumped into the fight and went to jail. Other leaders, big and small, followed. Jungle Satyagraha was taken up in right earnest in several districts and Shiroda gave a good account of Salt Satyagraha. This year Mr. P. M. Bapat has been unanimously elected President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, a very illuminating event and unmistakable evidence that Maharashtra is thoroughly imbued with the Tilak spirit. It may be worth recalling that P M. Bapat was sought to be arrested about the same time as Lokamanya during the year 1902 and had to keep out of British India precisely for the period of Lokamanya's incarceration.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

Lokamanya was fifty-two when he was sentenced for the third time, to a term of transportation which was described by all Indian editors, Moderate as well as Extremist, as a life sentence. On hearing the sentence he addressed a message, of which the inspiration lives to this day. That message was acted upon by tens of thousands during the year 1930 Even the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly proved by his conduct the truth of that inspiring message. The events of 1930 proved that only by the imprisonment of patriots could the cause of their country's freedom be served. His words of 1908 were saturated with prophecy and abiding truth. And what wonder that they were!

INTENSE ACTIVITY.

Lokamanya had served an earlier term of imprisonment for the same offence of sedition and was in active public life for a decade. Even during that decade he did receive attention from the bureaucracy in connection with the famous Tai Maharaj case. But he was not in jail except for a very short time. These ten years can be counted as the most important, the most pregnant and the most decisive years of his life. His activities during these ten years (1898 to 1908) supplied the best evidence of his spirit, his mission and even his politics. These ten years were years of the most intensive activity on his part. Day in and day out he was brought into conflict with the powers-that-be. He was being assailed by and estranged from many politicians of India. He was stigmatised as the leader of the mob, even as Mahatma Gandhi was during the years 1920 to 1922. He was shadowed by the C.I.D. as nobody else was. With his great political fight he had on his hand the abovementioned Tai Maharaj case, which did him and Maharashtra more harm than anything since the disloyalty of Raghunathrao Peshwa.

HIS EXAMPLE.

Through his difficulties, his trials, his reverses and even through his

(Continued on Page 7)

THE COTTON CONTRACTS BILL.

—:o:—

REPLY TO "EX-DIRECTOR".

(BY DOORGADUT SAWALKA.)

A bill to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay is before the legislature. The said bill prohibits entering into forward contracts except by or through the agency of a member of the East India Cotton Association. As a result of this piece of legislation, the existence of Shree Mahajan Association has become precarious or impossible; and hence, people directly or indirectly interested in the said Association, seem to be carrying on propaganda, which is both mischievous and unfair, against the safe passing of the bill.

It is true that no right-thinking man should be glad at the sight of various people getting out of their employment; (however unjustifiable such an employment may be) however, sense of justice and feeling of pity for the unemployed should not be so narrow as to support an activity which is universally acknowledged to be a source of the greatest harm and evil, both moral and material, to the greatest number of the society. Anybody who is in the know—does not matter whether he is the member or 'dictator' of Shree Mahajan Association, whether he occupies a privileged position of being on the executive committee of the Maha Mandal or the Shroff Mahajan, whether he is an experienced "ex-director" of the East India Cotton Association Limited—if he asks his conscience and reasoning whether the activities of Shree Mahajan Association are a boon for the public, whether trade, growers, and the public are benefitted in any degree by its activities, he will get, I strongly believe, only one reply and that reply will be that its work should immediately be stopped, because it has very widely encouraged the habit of speculating in cotton amongst a very large number of middle class citizens, some of whom are independent small merchants while the others are servants engaged in the cotton trade. As a result, thousands of happy families of middle class citizens, in the false hope of getting rich quickly, are ruined.

WEEKLY "TEJI MANDI."

The weekly "teji mandi," with light premium, has tempted and caught into the net not hundreds but thousands of innocent citizens, who have been ruined. As a matter of fact neither the trade nor the growers nor the public are in any way benefited by the activities of Shree Mahajan Association. No amount of legal subtleties or the clothing of the thing in a legal form by making high-sounding rules as to giving and taking delivery and even few deliveries that have been given and taken, in short, any such camouflage can deceive one into regarding the Mahajan Association as a benevolent trade institution.

PROPER COURSE.

Right-thinking individuals and associations should first support the efforts of the cotton trade and the Government to put a stop to irregular transactions and, then, they should, as disinterested persons, exercise their moral influence on the authority of the cotton trade to make some sort of reasonable accomodation for honest persons who are likely to lose their sources of maintenance by such a stoppage. I believe such an honest appeal would not have fallen on deaf ears. Instead of adopting such a righteous course some associations and individuals are engaged in the propaganda of an unfair character. It seems such people have made it a point to depict as black as possible the East India Cotton Association Limited, with a view that it may not acquire in the bill sufficient authorities to stop the evil.

UNFAIR CRITICISM.

When I say this, I should not be understood to mean that I am wholly for the East India Cotton Association and that I hold it as a sacrosanct body. In fact my considered opinion is that the constitution and working of the East India Cotton Association Limited on account of several inherent constitutional defects have brought the cotton trade and producers in the deplorable condition. To save the trade and growers from this hopeless state of affairs several reforms were urgently called for. The Wiles Committee have suggested some reforms and the Government have accepted them but they are not sufficient. However, it should be admitted that the constitutional reforms give scope to each and every member of the trade to serve the trade and if each and every member understands and exercises in the proper spirit his rights and duties, then, other reforms

(Continued on Page 7)

NOTES OE THE DAY.

A Dedicated Day.

Ever since Lokamanya Tilak passed away on the 1st August, 1920, that day has been dedicated to the cherished memory of that great patriot. At countless meetings held on that day all over the country his praise is sung and his thrilling "Mantra," "Swaraj Is My Birth-right, and I Shall have It" inspires every man, woman or child to help to carry on his work of delivering the country from foreign bondage. We are now on the eve of the great day when his labours will bear fruit. But, much still remains to be done before the expected deliverance is an accomplished fact. Therefore, let the people who congregate to-day in their thousands at the Tilak anniversary meetings strengthen their resolve not to slacken their efforts to win Swaraj till it is actually won. Let them realise that the present truce is not meant for cessation of work, but only for a change of work, from militant to constructive organising work. And, since the Truce may, at any time, come to an end, call for one more supreme national effort, let the Nation be organised to a man and be prepared.

Anglo-Muslim Trade.

According to the Simla correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," a definite stage has now been reached in the organisation of "Anglo-Muslim" trade. A memorandum of association of the East and West Corporation, Ltd., as the concern is to be called, has now been issued. And, says the Anglo-Indian correspondent:

"The most interesting of the 32 stated objects is the second, which reads: 'to import, export, buy, sell, exchange and deal in all kinds of cloth goods, yarn and raw material; bleach, dye, colour, print, transport and carry out agencies, managing agencies, popularise and advertise, British goods, including cloth and yarn of Manchester and Lancashire and other foreign countries and the raw material manufactures of India.'"

Calculated Betrayal Of Muslims.

A subsidiary Indo-European Shipping, Clearing and Distributing Company, Limited—a flank attack in advance on indigenous shipping—is also to be formed with a capital of 10 lakhs. Now, let us read again, the main object of the parent company: "to..... popularise and advertise British goods, including cloth and yarn of Manchester and Lancashire and other foreign countries and the raw material manufactures of India." It does not require a knowledge of Economic Science to understand the meaning of the company's object. It is a war on Swadeshi in all its aspects. It is a campaign to destroy not only the present but also all possibilities of future industrial development. The "leaders" of poor Muslims are out to condemn the Indian poor, Hindu and Muslim, to a perpetual state of economic helotage—men who will supply, as they have been supplying, raw material and do nothing else but offer themselves willingly for all-round exploitation. This is the most unqualified betrayal of India as well as Indian Mussalmans that one can possibly imagine. The patriotism of these "leaders" has always been a myth, but what is amazing is the promoters' cool courage of their deliberate betrayal of 90 per cent. of the Mussalmans.

An Effective Remedy.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation and the people of Dadar have done well to protest against the Bombay Collector's proposal to open a new foreign liquor shop at Dadar. But, if the protest goes unheeded, those who lodged it should be prepared for further agitation in the matter. The people of Dadar in particular should prepare themselves for the most vigorous, and, if necessary, concentrated picketing of the proposed shop. Whichever other shops may go unpicketed for want of adequate volunteers, new shops forced upon the people by Government must be picketed most effectively. That should be a rule to be strictly enforced as a deterrent measure against all new shops wherever they are opened.

"GIVE ME REALITY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT."

—:o:—

Mr. Chintamani's Scathing Criticism Of R. T. C. Proposals

BUREAUCRAT-CUM-COMMUNALIST PLOT EXPOSED

Tributes To Nationalist Muslims For Bold And Patriotic Stand

Under the Presidentship of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the thirteenth annual session of the National Liberal Federation was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Friday evening.

A large and distinguished gathering including a good many Parsi ladies attended. Among the prominent members and visitors were: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Dewan Bahadur Godbole, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, B. S. Kamat, G. A. Natesan, K. Natarajan, D. G. Dalvie, Hussainbhoy Lalji, M. C. Chagla, Kazi Kabiruddin, M. I. Curtay, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Dr. Shoraw P. Mehta.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and read out his speech.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad moved and Mr. G. N. Basu seconded the proposal that Mr. Chintamani should occupy the chair.

MESSAGE FROM MAHATMA.

The Secretary then read out a number of messages wishing success to the Conference which included one from Mahatma Gandhi. The message was received with applause.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President-elect of the All-India National Liberal Federation.

Mr. Chintamani then proceeded to read his presidential address which occupied more than an hour and a half.

After the presidential address the Subjects' Committee was elected and the session adjourned till Sunday noon.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

In the course of his presidential address to the 13th session of the National Liberal Federation of India held on Friday at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said:—

At the outset, however, I must, with your permission, pay a tribute, on your behalf and mine, to the distinguished patriots who have been lost to us. In Pandit Motilal Nehru, Moulana Mahomed Ali and the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, India has lost three public-spirited men whose places cannot be easily filled. They stood for India's freedom and served the national cause faithfully and fearlessly. Pandit Motilal Nehru stood pre-eminent among his compatriots for uncommon intellectual capacity, and he and Mr. Mahomed Ali gladly suffered imprisonment more than once in the furtherance of the cause to which they gave their allegiance. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad was a champion of nationalism against communalism.

Our own party is much the poorer for the death of Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle and Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis, than whom two more genuine Liberals I have not come across. Their death is an irreparable loss to Berar and the Central Provinces and to Liberalism.

Yet another loss the Motherland has sustained was in the premature death of Mr. K. T. Paul, an Indian Christian gentleman of high character and a genuine nationalist, whose political faith was Liberal and who did meritorious work as an educationalist. He was one of the few representatives of minority communities who acted throughout as an Indian patriot in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference.

It is my melancholy duty to refer to the death, of Mr. Eardley Norton news of which was received as I was about to complete this address.

It is not necessary at this stage, nor profitable, that we should discuss the Civil Disobedience movement. I am glad, as the whole country is, that the second peace effort did not share the fate of the first, that India has been enjoying comparative calm during the last five months and that Congress will be represented at the resumed discussions of the Round Table Conference. My second point is that the Government method of dealing with the Disobedience movement was altogether bad. In actual fact, such cruel lawlessness was practised at many places, and nowhere more than in this presidency, by the supposititious guardians of law in the name of a civilized Government, that nation-wide indignation was provoked and large numbers were drawn into the agitation in the spirit of sympathy who would never have gone near it, who in the beginning either disapproved of it or at least were in doubt about its wisdom and its opportuneness. No representation of the true facts by constitutionalists who were on the side of law and order made an impression on the Government, and its irresponsibility and unresponsiveness stood revealed in all their nakedness as its lack of sympathy and of humanness was betrayed at nearly every step.

UNRESPONSIVE OFFICIALDOM.

After referring to attempt on Bombay Governor's life and congratulating His Excellency on miraculous escape, Mr. Chintamani said:—

EXCLUSION OF NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

Last week were published the names of persons 'nominated' by 'the Prime Minister' as members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee at its resumed session. Last time the members were appointed by the President of the Conference on the recommendation of the Business Committee—which was wholly elected by the Conference—acting in consultation with the three 'delegations'. This time a different procedure has been followed and they have been nominated by the Prime Minister of Britain, of course on the recommendation of the Viceroy or the Governor-General in Council. I at least am not aware of any justification for this change for the worse and deem it my duty to record my protest against the departure from the procedure settled and followed last year by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself. It is curious that among the new nominees should have been included those who were 'delegates' in 1930 but were not recommended by the Business Committee and therefore not appointed by the Prime Minister as well as others who have still to become 'delegates'. We miss in the list the name of our talented General Secretary, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer (whom I congratulate on his appointment as officiating Law Member of the Government of India); nor has the place been filled by the nomination of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad or Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao; nor, yet, has it been left vacant. Room has been made for more Muslim communalists and therefore, probably none could be spared for a solitary Muslim Nationalist—no, not even for a former member of the Government of India distinguished alike by his ability, moderation and experience of affairs. Neither could a thought be bestowed on the unanswerable claim of independent-minded Burmans for a voice in the deliberations on India's future constitution and the determination of the future of their own country. While Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas will be there, his colleague is to be, not Mr. Birla but another who could not hope to be there if selection were made by election. We all are doubtless gratified by the inclusion of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. One of the two new British members is Lord Hailsham, whose strident voice may be expected to make up for the absence of Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir John Simon, but I am sorry that the Liberal section has not been strengthened by the nomination of Sir Herbert Samuel.

The names of more new members of the Conference are promised at an early date. 'Delegates' they too will be called, I have no doubt, but I will not insult the intelligence of the appointing authority by assuming that they are deemed to be the accredited representatives of any organization, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi as the spokesman of Congress. Indeed, we need not be surprised, and Simla may not wear the mask of injured innocence, if uncharitable critics should greatly dare and say that some of them at any rate are the chosen instruments for the effectuation of unavowed purposes. No one will be happier than your humble servant to find himself wrong on a perusal of the names to come, in which case he will be the readiest to make the "amende honorable."

It is unquestionable that the declarations of the Ruling Princes in support of Federation, which came as an agreeable surprise to many including their friends and admirers and supporters, almost changed the outlook of the Conference:—for better it appeared then, for better or worse in actual fact we shall have to wait to know. One thing, however, must, I fear, be admitted. The whole of our political effort has been directed to the achievement of self-government for British India. The people of the Indian States have still less of constitutional government than their countrymen of the so-called British India, but they are not under alien rule in the sense or to the extent that we are. What answer was given to this insistent national demand by the representatives of his Majesty's Government and other British parties at the Round Table Conference? I should be sorry and reluctant to say that the answer was in the negative, at least so far as His Majesty's Government are concerned. But I fear I am bound to say that at the best the answer is by no means free from doubt. I have seen it stated lately that responsible opinion in England is now crystallized in the formula—'no responsibility at the centre without federation, and no federation without the states'. Gentlemen, I have a lively and grateful sense of the contribution that the Princes generally and some prominent members of their Order in particular made to the success of the Conference, such as it was, and I can truthfully affirm that there is no man to whom I yield in my ardent desire to see federation an accomplished fact. But I am certain that I speak the mind of you all when I affirm, as I must and do in unhesitating accents, that

> Federation or no federation, we must have responsible government, not less at the centre than in the provinces, and we must have it without any more delay.

Congress and Liberal Federation alike, and the large body of opinion in between the two as well as (in some instances) less advanced than either, have been untiringly and ceaselessly pressing for this, the greatest and most imperative of the nation's needs, and they will not be denied. The Will to Freedom is asserting itself with increasing force as day succeeds day, and it shall prevail.

Was the Conference a success? I can only repeat the answer I have elsewhere given, that it was neither a success nor a failure.

IRWIN-GANDHI SETTLEMENT.

Whether eventually India wil get the 'substance of independence' through the agency of the Round Table Conference time will tell, but already it has done one indisputable good. It has given peace to India. If the last session of the Conference had been nothing but a failure from India's standpoint, would Mahatma Gandhi have thought that there was a 'prima facie' case for a reconsideration of the Congress position and 'invited the Viceroy to invite him', if he will forgive me to quote his own words, for those memorable talks which resulted in the Irwin-Gandhi settlement? If I myself had doubted whether to give credit to the Conference for anything, I should have been cured of my scepticism by this single circumstance. No praise can be too high for the uncommon qualities which both the statesman and the patriot showed in those difficult and delicate negotiations, and India feels as grateful to Lord Irwin as she is proud of her chosen son.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The proposals relating to the central government are naturally the most important of all, and the whole scheme stands or falls according as these deserve to be commended or condemned.

We wanted a responsible central executive—responsible in the technical sense of the term, i.e., removable by the popular house of Legislature, which we demanded should be wholly elected direct by the people. We are offered an executive which will only be removable by a majority of two-thirds of members of both houses of the Legislature sitting together, and we are offered a popular house of which a large part will consist of nominees of individual rulers of States.

The position, so far as I had any knowledge of it, was that their Highnesses were not willing to agree to a statutory provision that the States' representatives should be returned by the same method as those of British India even after the expiry of a certain period. They wanted it to be their prerogative for all time to determine how the States' representatives would be selected. So that, I am on solid ground in inviting your assent to this description of the proposals in this behalf of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, viz—

> India is to have a central executive responsible to both houses of the Legislature, and not removable except by a vote of no-confidence passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of both houses; and a central legislature, in both houses of which the States' representatives will be selected by the Rulers themselves or in such manner as they may please, while it has not yet been agreed that the representatives of British India will be returned by direct election as at present. The States claim a 50 per cent. representation in the upper chamber and some weightage in the lower.

The determining test is, Does this scheme give us responsible government? I do not care whether it is federal or unitary or anything else, but I want to know if with this scheme in our hands we can honestly go before the people and say that we have achieved that for which they have been aspiring and striving and struggling. My answer is a clear and emphatic. No, and therefore I owe it to myself, to my party and, most important of all, to my country to say so without equivocation or mental reservation. If I am asked whether I would lightly throw away the unquestionable advantages of a Federation of States and Provinces because the scheme falls short of theoretical perfection,, again my answer is a conscientious No. I unreservedly admit that a "United States of India" is worth achieving at same sacrifice and I am very far from being among those who do not realise that the best is the enemy of good, at any rate in politics which is a long series of the second best. If I were not of this mentality I could not be a Liberal except on false pretences. To say this, however is not to say that any federation, be it no better than a confederation, is better than any unitary government, that any price should be paid for it as no price would be too high, that essentials should be surrendered in orderer that we may get the same from the word Federation which the old lady was said to have derived from a certain word which has ceased to be "blessed" since a disastrous campaign in the great war.

In concrete terms I do not agree to the representatives of the States in the popular chamber of the Federal Legislature being security of the Executive, I do not agree that the Federal Executive shall be responsible to both houses of the Legislature; while I shall have no objection to reasonable provision being made for the security of the Exeective, I do not agree to the proposals of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in this behalf as they are tantamount to a negation of responsibility and will in reality instal in office a virtually irremovable Executive; and I do not agree to the States members of the Legislature taking part by speech or vote in motions of no-confidence the subject-matter of which is purely British Indian, as British Indians will not be allowed any voice in subjects exclusively the concern of States.

In a word, give me the reality of responsible government and I shall be found to be very accommodating in the adjustment of details of ways and means. Deny it, as I hold that the scheme of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee does, and I shall far prefer to wait for true federation in a more propitious time and go forward with my demand for responsible governmen for British India, which is the core and kernel of the whole of the national movement.

No nationalist can stand up for the British Government against the Indian States. That goes against his grain. And yet, things being as they are, no nationalist can range himself on the side of the Princes without conditions and qualifications. Why? Because their Highnesses insist upon their right of bsolution.

DEFENCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The proceedings of the Simla Committee of Experts set up in accordance with the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Conference have vindicated the wisdom of Mr. Jinnah. Several members of the Commander-in-Chief's Committee have, we were informed, been unable to agree to its conclusions, the dissenting members including not only Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, than whom no other Indian has made a more thorough study of the subject, but Sir Abdur Rahim and General Rajwade.

Is it necessary, gentlemen, that I should say more to persuade you, if you need any persuasion, to agree with me that the result of the deliberations on this all-important subject of the Federal Structure and Defence Sub-Committees is disappointing?

TRUTH ABOUT SAFEGUARDS.

It is not an exaggeration of the truth to say that no part of the provisional conclusions of all the sub-committees of the Round Table Conference has received wider attention or closer examination than the so-called safeguards.

In making up your mind on this question I would ask you, to bear in mind that according to the Government of India the expenditure over which it is proposed that the Legislature should have no control amounts to about 80 per cent. of its net revenue.

TORY SOMERSAULT.

There has been in England a new and menacing development since the Conference rose in January. A class of British politicians has grown morbidly and suspiciously sensitive on this point of safeguards.

The latest from Sir Samuel Hoare is that the proposed safeguards must be the 'basic condition' of the Conference. He is mistaken. The basic condition of the Conference was laid down in Lord Irwin's Announcement itself as long ago as October 31, 1929, with the full authority of his Majesty's Government.

There is no reference here to 'safeguards' as the condition precedent of 'conference and discussion.'

Will it be argued in spite of these declarations that circumstances have altered inasmuch as the Conference itself accepted the safeguards? This has been repeatedly said by distinguished public men in England. The truth is that, far from the Conference having agreed to anything, it has been the principal criticism of the Conference that it reached and recorded no conclusion or decision on a solitary issue.

The language of the Prime Minister's recent letter to Mr. Baldwin encourages the belief that the position may not be as bad as the Secretary of State's words indicated. Besides, if there can be 'no abatement of the safeguards' there is no meaning in the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Conference, and possibly, in the resumption of its deliberations.

As I have said earlier to-day in another connection, I for one will always be ready for accommodation on questions of ways and means, if I am given the substance of what I want, what we all want—Dominion Status and Responsible Government. But it is my duty to cry halt if in the name of safety or security, or for whatever other reason expressed or unavowed, proposals of 'reservations and safeguards' are pressed which, I am convinced, make such a deduction from the main concession as to reduce its value materially and pave the way for difficulties, disappointments and misunderstandings such as we have been experiencing.

EQUALITY OF TRADING RIGHTS

Regarding Treaty Rights my own opinion is, firstly, that we cannot assent to any derogation from the power that should be possessed by the new Government to adopt from time to time what measures they may deem to be necessary to stimulate Indian industrial development, but secondly, that there should be no discrimination against the British except where it is the clear judgment of the Government that a step must be taken in the country's interest which the other side may regard as discrimination. I do not care much for the talk about equality and reciprocity, for the conditions are not equal. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji used to speak of the absurdity of talk of free trade or fair competition between a giant and a pigmy. And only about six weeks ago Prof. Laski wrote that 'freedom of contract only begins where equality of bargaining power begins'.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

I would next invite your attention to the case of Burma. It is the right of the people of Burma, neither of the British nor of Indians, to say, in the exercise of their right of self-determination, whether they shall remain associated with India or prefer a separate existence.

Now it is said that a separate conference on Burma is in contemplation. I endorse the view of the Burmese opponents of separation that this will prejudice the issue and be an unfair proceeding. It is the Indian Round Table Conference which is seized of the subject and it is that body which is entitled to record a decision for the consideration of his Majesty's Government. They may reject the decision if they think that the right thing to do after the assurances given on their behalf by our late Viceroy before the Conference was held, but they have no right to prevent that body from concluding its consideration of the subject or to supersede it by another conference. I equally endorse the affirmative demand of independent spokesmen of Burman opinion that the Burman delegation to the Conference should be strengthened, not by the addition of more nominees of Sir Charles Innes, but by representatives of both opinions and all major interests. They are entitled, too, to fair representation in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

THE MINORITIES PROBLEM.

There is one more subject to which it is inevitable that I should address myself before I can bring this address, the length of which I regret, to a close. It is the problem of the minorities. No question has perplexed Indian patriots more than this during many years, and increasingly so as we have come nearer and nearer to the acquisition of real political power.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

The real difficulty is of those who look at the problem with communal eyes and are anxious to propound a solution with impartial minds and in a spirit at once national and rational. They can put forward proposals logically defensible and substantially just, but are less successful in persuading communalists to accept either their 'bona fides' or their proposals. Both Congress and Liberal Federation are non-communal organizations whose dominant aim is Swaraj in which the whole people will participate and not only particular sections of them. I conceive that no Liberal is a good Liberal who has a communal mind. Of necessity every Liberal is of one or another community but it is his duty to appreciate all points of view and try to meet them. I am glad and happy to be able to report to the Federation that every Liberal without exception acted conscientiously in this spirit in the discussions in London, and some Liberals laboured strenuously to promote a settlement which would err on the side of generosity to the Muslims. It was not their fault that they failed. There was among the Muslims a solidarity produced by the simple device of restricting membership of the Conference to men of one way of thinking. Since then the nationalists among Indian Musalmans have organised themselves, and I am sure I can speak for you all when I pay a tribute of admiration and respect to Sir Ali Imam, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Sherwani and other stalwarts for their bold and patriotic stand. If report speaks true, not one of them is going to be asked to attend the next session of the Conference in London. If this be so it throws a lurid light on the political mentality of those responsible for an omission that admits of no milder description than that it is inexcusable. Who created the communal problem as we have known it during the last quarter of a century? What has kept it alive and accentuated it? I have only to say separate electorates, and leave the rest to inference. Who argue that responsible government cannot be introduced unless the antecedent condition of a settlement of the communal question by consent is fulfilled? And who pack the Conference, on the result of which so much depends, with persons of extreme opinions and rigidly keep out those who have the Will to Peace? And all this synchronously and in conjunction with their invitation to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to go and achieve a result that will guarantee peaceful political development and dismissal of the very thought of any more Disobedience campaigns! I may leave this tale at this. Let me state here definitely that I do not agree that failure in such circumstances to reach a settlement by consent can be a valid reason for the withholding of the rights of self-government from the people.

MINORITY SAFEGUARDS AND PROTECTION OF MAJORITY.

On the question of electorates the farthest length to which I personally would think it consistent with national interests to go in the direction of compromise is, either to allow separate electorates to return just the numerical proportion to which a minority community may lay a legitimate claim with liberty to contest additional seats through joint electorates, for a period of ten years after which they shall by statutory provision expire automatically; or to allow them to return one-half of the allotted number of representatives in the first election under the new constitution, one-fourth in the second and none thereafter as there should be no communal electorates left. In no province is any special electoral device to be introduced at the instance of a majority community. All important minorities should receive equal treatment, whether they are Hindus or Sikhs or Muslims. The problem is of minority safeguards, not of the protection of mojorities. Let this not be overlooked. To the valid objection that a majority community ceases for purposes of elections to be a majority community if it is a minority in the register of voters, my reply is that as recommended by the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference and (I have noticed with pleasure) approved by the Nationalist Muslims, the franchise should, while it is uniform for all communities in any given area, be so devised or extended as 'to give to each community, as nearly as may be, a voting strength proportional to its numbers'. I at any rate can think of nothing more equitable, unless adult franchise is introduced at once—a step to which I for one have no objection.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION CRITICISED.

One particular claim of Muslims, which I am sorry that Nationalist Muslims have made not less than their more communal co-religionists, is indeed a matter of great constitutional importance infinitely more than communal, and I am surprised at its concession by the Working Committee of the Congress. I refer to the question of residuary powers. 'The future constitution of the country shall be federal;' so runs this part of the Committee's resolution, 'the residuary powers shall vest in the federating units.' But this is qualified by 'unless on further examination it is found to be against the best interests of India'. I am sorry that an organization of such importance should have recorded a definite opinion on such a subject before it concluded its examination of it. And, therefore, I am not surprised to learn that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, far the most experienced member of Congress and the seniormost now living with the one exception of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, has not supported the resolution.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF R. T. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Address

Srijut Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 13th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India, said in the course of his speech:—

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the Conference I offer you a most cordial welcome to our City of Bombay. We have been greatly encouraged by the response we have received from all parts of India, proving that our liberal creed and principals continue to have considerable following. It is indeed a fact that there are large numbers in the country who agree generally with our principles and policy but who have not officially joined our party.

You must have all been shocked at the dastardly attempt made upon the life of His Excellency the acting Governor of Bombay. Such acts deserve our strongest condemnation. They politically tend to set back the hands of the clock and loose our cause the sympathy of foreign countries.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS.

The outstanding event of the past year was the Round Table Conference, an event which will go down in the Constitutional history of the country as an epoch making event, and which will effectively terminate the old regime of irresponsible Government and open up a vista full of promise, of a re-born State with the ruled as the rulers in their own homes, and architects of their own destinies. This marks a definite departure from the old order of affairs and means a re-baptism of Mother India as a Dominion holding her head high as an equal partner amongst the other dominions of the British Common Wealth of Nations. There was a school of political thought in our country which during periods of doubt and pessimism never ceased to proclaim to an expectant world that no good could ever come from an assembly of persons who talked of winning

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

political independence across a table and that those of us who dared to hold views inconsistent with theirs could not but be traitors to their country, out to barter away the political freedom of 1/5 of human race for a mess of pottage. We now have tangible proof that the Conference met with a considerable measure of success. I have particularly in mind the co.

(Continued on Page 15).

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SHORTS COVERING BEFORE BUREAU

Average Crop Estimate 13½ Million Bales

New, York, July 30.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points and soon touched the lowest point of the day. The opening weakness was due to unfavourable. Liverpool cables and bearish private crop estimates. So far private crop estimates run between 12½ to 14 million bales but the average idea is in favour of 13½ million crop estimate. Thus with this idea the crop of about 13½ million bales is discounted. Now we are entering the most critical period when some adverse factors can safely be relied upon. As a matter of fact there are complaints about excessive rains from some sections.

Looking to the general situation of the market there is nothing to induce buyers but recent action of the market indicates that there is some short interest which must be covered as a technical readjustment of the situation. There was some short covering yesterday which hardened prices by noon when a rise of 22 points was recorded from the lowest level touched soon after the opening. In the afternoon the market remained steady with a limited turnover of business and ultimately closed unchanged to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points higher at 8.50c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.36c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point. Owing to rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England to 4½ per cent influenced heavy selling by commission houses which was counterbalanced by heavy short covering. The New York market opened steady, advancing after opening and Liverpool followed at the best. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 4.60 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures were steady and advanced 10 points. Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed irregular at a decline of 2 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was weak and closed at a decline of 34 to 23 points.

The Liverpool market will be closed on Saturday and Monday the 1st and 3rd August.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth & Yarns: Enquiry this week has been very disappointing, and with offers mostly unworkable, business continues to be very difficult to negotiate. The following are this week's quotations:—

20's Water Bundles 8¼—9¼d per lb.

30's Water Bundles 9—11d per lb.

40's Mule Bundles 10¼—12¼d per lb.

Egyptian 60's 14¾—16¾ d per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 8.63 plus .11. Lowest 8.45 —.12.

N. Y. December Highest 8.93 (11-38 a.m.) Lowest 8.71 (10-06 a.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool, 30-7-31 (5-49 p.m.):—

Market showing more two-sided tendency, but on any material advance or possible crop scare would suggest closing stale longs going consecvatively short.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Our estimate condition 73 per cent indicated crop 14,130,000. Farm Board, referring to their 1,300,000 bales state that they will continue to hold until determining policy sometime soon. Co-operative Association hold 2,000,000 which they are selling gradually."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Hornby:—Liverpool declined in consequence of one large selling order afterwards advanced on trade buying.

New York:—Opened lower on disappointing cables selling by Liverpool and Continent Spot Houses. Advanced during the morning on shorts covering, some trade buying. Except traders market for time being. Cotton goods market dull and easy owing to small demand. Yarn market easier generally and difficult to sell.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 30th instant:—

8-35 a.m.:—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"In the East of Oklahoma plants growing nicely and fruiting fast, prospects good, condition 75 per cent. Considerable root rot in North-east Texas."

11-28 a.m.:—Liverpool:—Considerable Continental long liquidation.

The Bank of England Rate has been raised to 4½ per cent.

12-52 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight continued rains in Texas Gulf Coast.

2-10 p.m.: New York cables: Securities steadier, pre-bureau covering, early private estimates average 13,500,000 compared with 13,000,000 last month.

8-33 p.m.: New York market was steady on short covering and scattered trade buying.

Both Norden and Co. and Clement Curtis and Co.'s estimate 70.6 per cent. Benett Bros. estimate 71.5 per cent.

Reuter's cable: New York market was nervous and irregular, awaiting next Government Report. Prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables, but later advanced on covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 4.89.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 181 equal to 4.11.

Difference 78 pts. equal to Rs. 35.

New York May (close) 9.30 equal to 4.65.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 181 equal to 4.11.

Difference 54 pts. equal to Rs. 23.

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 62. May 49 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 30.

October	8.60 plus	03
December	8.82 plus	02
January	8.93 plus	02
March	9.14	—
May	9.30 plus	03
Middling Spot	8.50 plus	05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 30.

October	8.58	
December	8.86 plus	03
Middling Spot	8.36	—

New York, July 30.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	8.53
January	8.88
March	9.12

New York Noon Call—

October	8.65
January	8.99
March	9.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 30.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 26,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 9,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 30.

	Opening.	Closing.
July		4.50 plus 01
August		4.50 plus 01
September		4.53 plus 02
October	4.55	4.59 plus 02
November		4.62 plus 02
December		4.66 plus 02
January	4.66	4.70 plus 02
February		4.74 plus 02
March	4.75	4.79 plus 02
April		4.83 plus 03
May	4.82	4.87 plus 03
June		4.90 plus 03
July		4.93 plus 02
Middling Spot		4.60 —12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 30.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales

Sales for Export 100 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 30.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.87
Fine (Good Staple)	4.02
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.17
OOMRA—	
Good	3.42
Fully Good	3.57
Fine	3.72
BENGAL—	
Good	3.27
Fully Good	3.37
Fine	3.47
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.37
Fine	3.47
Superfine	3.57

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 30.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
July	6.58
September	6.74
October	6.89
November	6.99
January	7.20
March	7.37
May	7.54
F G F Spot	7.00

GOOD NEWS

FOR

Cancer and Throat Diseases, etc.

EXCELLENT REMEDY. IMMEDIATE CURE.

PLEASE TRY.

See Every Sunday Between

SHREE CHAMPBAI (SHAKTI) AUS HADHALAYA

Vaidya Shastri Amritlal K. Raval, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, BOMBAY 2.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 31.

In following a small rise in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 181 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 181 8 on scattered buying. There was little selling at this level which resulted in a setback of As. 8 and market remained flat at Rs. 181|4 for a long time with little business.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 2 points against unexpectation of a rise of 2 points parity with overnight New York close. Later Liverpool was reported 4 points lower and our market after a further decline closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 168/12
Broach A/M. 179/4
Oomra D/J. 154/12
Bengal D/J. 134/4

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 31.

There was no tender to-day against Broach J/A. Contract. Total tenders are 20,600 Bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.

Bengal Superfine	147
Bengal Fine	142
Bengal F.G.	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137
Wardha-Hingt Fine	168
Nagpur Savner Fine	166
Yeotmal Fine	162
Arvi Fine	162
Amraoti Fine	159
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	159
Mulkapur Fine	156
Khandesh Fine	156
Muthia Fine	151
Muthia F.G.	146
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	166
Sailu F.G.G.S.	159
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	161
Burwah Sanavad Fine	161
Indore-Ujjain Fine	161
Broach Fine	176
Broach F.G.	171
Compta Good	201/06
Jinja	266/71
Busoga	271/76

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIUTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 31.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	70	323,764
Central India	60	337,911
Barsi & Nagar		168,420
Hyderabad-Gaorani		85,074
Berar		588,546
Central Provinces		371,894
Total Oomras	130	1,875,609
Dholera	662	279,510
N.W. Provinces		92,526
Rajputana	195	52,301
Sind-Punjab	33	122,362
Broach	881	301,615
Coompta & Dharwar	346	91,672
Westerns-Northerns	70	47,995
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		41,591
Persian	87	912
American		136,714
Egyptian & African		313,863
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	295	702
Total	2,699	3,357,396

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 31.

1st Sept. to 23rd July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	688	575,790
Japan & China	1,500	1,694,488
Coast Ports		21,912
Up-country by Rail		210,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		75,417
Total	2,188	2,577,659

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 31.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	3	9
Silver Ready	44	1	0
Silver 1st Settlement	44	0	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	11	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.

Castorseeds Deliverv Sept. Opening Rs. 34/9 Highest Rs. 34/10 Lowest Rs. 34/7 Closing Rs. 34/7/6 Clearing Rs. 34/8

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 34/8 Highest Rs. 34/11 Lowest Rs. 34/4/6 Closing Rs. 34/5 Clearing Rs. 34/6

"ALAS! NONE TOLD ME!"

That is what cousin Kamala told me with a most sorrowing countenance.

What had happened? The old, old story—of ignorance and lost opportunities of using the right thing at the right time!

Her baby was born in the best surroundings and with the greatest promise of a long and happy life. But as fate would have it, the child came in contact with sickly children and readily contracted a wasting disease in its second year and succumbed. If only the child had from its infancy something really good to tone it up and protect his health and resist contagion or infection, he would not have died so young. How was I to know its sad fate from the past promise of its healthy appearance? When upon my latest visit to the family, I enquired after the baby, Cousin Kumala burst into a flood of tears. The beloved child, the hope of its fond parents had fallen a prey to the disease from which JUVENOL could have saved it! I told her so.

"If I had only known of it earlier-" plaintively moaned Kumala with vain regrets!

She at least had an excuse that none had told her about the miraculous qualities of "JUVENOL". Those that have heard of this famous medicine what excuse have they, if they neglect to use it themselves or to recommend it to others at the earliest opportunity and let precious little lives being lost?

BABY'S JUVENOL is stocked by Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road, Bombay; Zenith Pharmacy, Gamdevi, Bombay; Madan Sons & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay; Thomson & Taylor, Fort, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Fort, Bombay (or Branches) and by a number of other leading Chemists. It costs Rs. 2|- per bottle to last for a month.

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LEAVING BOMBAY CENTRAL AND AHMEDABAD on 1st and 2nd SEPTEMBER 1931 respectively.

The itinerary of this tour will include KASHMIR, BENARES (during the eclipse day), GAYA (during the Shradh Paksha), AJMER, PUSHKAR, JAIPUR, MUTTRA, HARDWAR, AMRITSAR, UJJAIN, and DAKORE.

CHEAP FARES FOR THE TOUR

	2nd Class Rs.	3rd Class Rs.
From Bombay	129-4-0	64-6-0
From Ahmedabad	110-2-0	54-13-0

Catering at Rs. 2/- per diem.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

PRICES REMAIN STEADY

Fair Amount Of Business.

Bombay, July 31.

The share market was open for one hour during which time prices ruled steady with a fair amount of business. There was no special feature and the steady fall in the prices of raw cotton is disheartening bulls. It appears that although the acreage is reduced by 10 per cent, the weather continues excellent giving indications of a full yield. The values of shares generally respond to the course of raw cotton prices and several operators are feeling shy to touch mill shares. The grave financial outlook of Europe is also a discouraging factor. As a matter of fact the whole situation is a puzzle to one and all. It is no question of experience at the depression has at last has centered on the financial situation of industrial countries. The whole economic structure and the present financial structure is put to a severe test. Unless the final verdict is given there is no chance for any material change in either direction.

ACTIIVE SHARE AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 31.

Bombay Dyeing 685; 89
Century 239; 36
Colaba 92
Crescent 60
Fazul 344; 46
Indore 342
Madhowji N. 15
Nagpur 346
New Great 128; 30
Pearl 212; 13; 12
Simplex 60; 59-6
Swadeshi 268
Burma 372; 78
Hydro 108; 109
Tram 102; 101-14
Deff. 282
Ord. 22-4; 2; 6
Bundi 12-12
Indian 150
Katni Ord. 153
Alcock 212; 11

MILLS.

Bombay, July 31.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8-0
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	689-6
1000 Tata Power P.	1115
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	236-4
500 Central India P.	430-0
100 Central India	346-4
100 Colaba	92-8
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	60-10
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	346-14
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	342-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	8-8
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	125
250 Laxmi	835
100 Madhowji	15-0
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sasson	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	130-10
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	118-2
250 Pearl	212-8
100 Phoenix	270-0
10 Premier	1-6
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1627-8
250 Simplex	59-6
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	268-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20-0
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1320-0
1000 Western	700
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	16-5
200-100 Oriental	1692-8
10 Vulcan	6-15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970-0
1000 Andhra Valley	547-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-12
50 Bom. Tram	101-14
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	109-1
1000 Tata Power	393-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	807-8
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89-0
100 Guzarat	43-12
90 Mandra Bhon	55-0
500 Tajti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-12
30 Tata Steel D.	282-8
75 Tata Steel	22-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	211-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	180-0
50 Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	378-2
125 Bom. Burma Old	372-8
100 In. Bleaching	131-4
15 Scindia	5-12-0
3 1/2 p. c. Govt. Paper	59-3-0
5 p. c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-14-0

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	66
50-25 Central	14-15
£10-5 Eastern	66-0
500 Imperial	902-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	221-4
100-50 India	77
5 Union	3-2-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	150
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	637-8
100 Katni	158-12
10 Punjab P.	8-0
10 Punjab	7 2

FORIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 31.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July sh. 3-10 —3/8d.
Oct. sh. 4-0 1/2d. —1/4d.
Dec. sh. 4-2 1/2d. —1/4d.
Chicago Wheat:—
July Dol. 51 1/8 —3/8.
Sept. Dol. 50 3/4 —1/2.
Dec. Dol. 54 5/8 —3/4.
London Linseed—
July £8-17-6.
Market quiet.
Argentine Linseed:—
Sept. 12.13 —9.
Oct. 12.30 —8.
Market quiet.
London Linseed Oil:—
Aug. sh. 15/6d. —9d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 16 —7 1/2d.
Market quiet.
New York Sugar:—
Sept. 1.42 up 2.
Dec. 1.44 up 1.
March 1.43 up 1.
Market quiet.
Wheat Cable Chicago:—

"Prices declined on favourable weather in the North-west, sympathy with Corn. Commission House selling, disappointing export inquiry and realising. Closed barely steady.

How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

Senta Typewriters Sewing Machines

WICKLESS OIL STOVES & OVENS.

Sole Agents,
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Head Office: Vadhwan City.

CONTRADICTION OF "CONFLICTING REPORTS"

Kashmir Darbar's Statement.

The Kashmir Darbar has issued the following statement:—

Several conflicting reports have appeared in the press regarding the serious rioting, which took place at Srinagar on 13th July. Soon after the occurrence His Highness's Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Sir Barjor-Dalal, the Chief Justice, as Chairman and two Judges of the High Court, one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan, two Hindu non-officials and two Mahomedan non-officials from among the leaders nominated by the community as Members to investigate the causes of the disturbacnes.

His Highness's Government expecting a speedy report was advised to defer publishing a "communique" till the Commission was in a position to make a statement of the facts on the basis of the evidence presented before it.

The Mahomedan non-official members, however, resigned their seats and the Commission's work has been delayed.

Under the circumstancse His Highness's Government consider it necessary to delay no longer the publication of such facts as have been reported by the Executive Officers and ascertained from various sources.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

At midday on 13th July a crowd of about 5,000 people assembled outside the Jail stormed the Jail gate with the object of rescuing a prisoner who was being tried under section 124-A and 153-A for sedition and for making an inflamatory speech, intended to create hatred between the two communities. They rushed the outer gate and overpowered the guard. Repeated attempts were made to rush the inner gate. The police arrested four persons but this infuriated the mob, who started pelting the police force with stones and brickbats and set free four prisoners, who were being escorted to the Jail. The quarters of the Jail guard were set on fire and the telephone lines were cut.

It was feared that all the prisoners in the Jail would escape. Attempts were made by some of the prisoners to snatch rifles from the armed police, a few of whom had been seriously wounded by the mob. A lathi charge was made but it proved ineffective. Thereupon a warning was given to the crowd by the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police who had been summoned by telephone before the wires were cut that fire would be opened, if the unlawful assembly did not disperse, but the mob continued the onslaught. The police was then ordered to fire.

"FIRED IN THE AIR".

They fired first in the air but with no effect and then at close range at the mob. More arrests were made thereafter. The rioters then receded and waited at a distance in two sections, one on Hari Parbat and the other in a lane. Another collection of Mahomedans went in the meantime to Vicharnag, which is situated at about two miles from the Jail and about five miles from Srinagar. A third proceeded towards the city.

The Vicharnag Party perpetrated untold atrocities on the people by violence, pillage, arson and brutal assaults and indescribable outrages on women.

They are said to have looted all they could remove and burnt and destroyed the rest.

LOOTING NEAR BUHRIKADEL.

About the same time looting started near Buhrikadal. Most of the Hindu shops between Buhrikadal and Safakadal, including the important market of Madarag Ganj, were looted and the occupants wounded. Some of the Punjabi shopkeepers put up a fight in defending their shops but were overpowered by force of numbers. The property lost is stated to have been worth lakhs. Hindu passers-by were assaulted and robbed, some dying from the effects or injuries and others narrowly escaped death. Lathies, knives and stones formed the weapons of offence. Military forces were sent to the city at once and dispersed the crowd at Meharag Ganj. The pillage was stopped but stray assaults with sticks stones and brickbats on Hindu passers-by continued. At places the mob assaulted the Military pickets, who had to fire in self-defence.

As a result of the police firing at the Jail, six men were killed on the spot and some 50 were wounded. Out of the latter four died In two skirmishes with the Military, two rioters were killed and three wounded, the latter having probably all succumbed to injuries. Military patrols were established and the situation taken in hand.

336 ARRESTED; 217 RELEASED

Altogether 336 rioters were arrested. Of these 217 have been released for want of sufficient evidence or on bail.

"Conditions in the city are improving but reports are being received which go to show that agitators have been busy in the mofussil. Most of the Mahommedan shopkeepers of the city and some towns outside are still observing hartal. Cases of forcible conversions of Hindus accompanied by cruelty have come to notice from the mofussil.

Several speakers are reported to have created commotion by their violent speeches. Some scuffles between Hindus and Mahommedans took place on the day following the riots and complaints have been received that some Mahommedan shops were looted, alhough such of them as were inquired into by a high European Officer turned out to be unfounded. The latest event is the burning of the wooden bridge over the river at Sangam, which appears to be the outcome of a well planned affair.

Suitable measures are being adopted by His Highness's Government to prevent further outrages. Reliable Hindu and Mahommedan Officers have been deputed to make inquiries into the offences committed and their work is being supervised by higher authorities. It is hoped that peaceful conditions will be restored soon. A warning has been issued to all peaceful citizens to dissociate themselves from those who have disturbed or are disturbing the public peace.

PROPOSED NEW BAR AT DADAR

Residents' Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

The residents of Dadar assembled in large numbers at Hindmata Maidan on Tuesday evening to protest against the proposed opening of a new foreign liquor shop on Dadar Main Road.

Mr. D. V. Naik who presided dwealt at length on the evils of drinks and how it brought about ruin of the families of those who were addicted to liquor.

SAPPING YOUR LIFE-BLOOD.

Dr. Gadekar explained at length how toddy and liquor sapped the life-blood of the individual. He then quoted statistics and showed how lakhs of rupees were being taken away by the Government, through the liquor trade and asked the audience to completely eschew all the alcoholic drinks.

SAVE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Mr. Syed Nuralli, in a very impressive speech referred to the strong campaign against liquor trade by the Congress and told the audience that it was the duty of every one of them to see that this nefarious trade was stamped out. There was no religion in the World which did not condemn liquor and it was surprising he said that still people who believed in their scriptures and God patronised the toddy booths and liquor shops

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting:—

"That this public meeting of the residents of Dadar of all communities and creeds resolve to enter their emphatic protest against the opening of a Refreshment Room and Bar in Dubash Building on Dadar Main Road and that the Excise authorities be hereby requested not to grant the license for opening the said shop."

The president of the meeting was authorized to send copies of the resolution to Minister of Excise.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW ARRESTED

Sensational Discolosures Expected

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRELI, July 28.

The police Suba Mr. Chandarrai and police inspector Mr. Joshi did good work in arresting Kathi Bhurawala, a leader of the gang of outlaws who were harassing the poor villagers of the adjoining places since a long time. It is learnt that sensational disclosures will be made by the police in this case.

The youths of this place are thinking of inviting the Kathiawar Youth League and a private meeting was held to discuss the question.

SONGS AND FOLKLORE ON SWADESHI

Move To Publish Book And Present It To Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The Picketing Mandal of Ahmedabad which is run under the auspices of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee wants to publish a book, of 'Songs and Folklore' composed in different languages of India, regarding Foreign Cloth Boycott, Khaddar, Swadeshi and Prohibition, on the next anniversary of Mahatma Gandhiji; all the Provincial Congress Committees, other Congress organisations, private institutions and individuals are requested to furnish it with details at their earliest convenience.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH FACTORY

Questions In Bombay Council

The following interpellations, among others, were put and answered at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday afternoon:—

1. Mr. G. E. Matcheswala (Bombay City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Western India Match Company are selling matches at *"Uneconomical rates"* i.e. *rates below the cost of production*;

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the Western India Match Company are selling half size matches at the uneconomical price of Re. 0-13-0 per gross, and that the Indian Tariff Board fixed Rs. 1-2-2 as the fair selling price in their Report regarding the grant of protection to the match industry on page 100, paragraph 9;

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Western India Match Company's rates were Rs. 1-4-0 per gross at the time the Tariff Board enquiry was going on, and that their reduced rate of Re. 0-13-0 per gross is causing uneconomical rate-war, waged against the Indian Match Manufacturers?

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad: (a) In April 1930 the rate was Rs. 1-3-6 per gross. The present rate of Re. 0-13-4 per gross charged is apparently low, but without a detailed investigation of the Company's Account Books it is not possible for Government to say that the rate is uneconomical.

(b) Yes. The present selling price is Re. 0-13-4 per gross.

(c) The Western India Match Company's average selling price during 1927 was Rs. 1-6-0. The whole question of competition between the Western India Match Company and the Indian Match Manufacturers is under the consideration of the Government of India who are primarily concerned. Recent developments have been brought to their notice by the Local Government.

CHOWPATTY SEA SHORE: NUISANCES.

1. Mr. B. P. Wadke (Bombay City, South): (a) Are Government aware of the fact that the Chowpatty Sea Shore is one of the most important civic centres for recreation purposes to all classes of people of Bombay;

(b) Are Government aware that hawkers, 'zawali' huts, country boats, the ugly corrugated iron-sheets of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the irregular stone pitching and the noxious smell since January last have contributed to make the place a nuisance?

Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil: (a) Yes.

(b) The Bombay Municipal Corporation, to whom the foreshore was let on strict tenancy-at-will in 1926 subject to a clause under which the existing fishermen's huts and boats were to be allowed to remain, report that most of these huts are now being used for residential purposes. The question of their removal elsewhere is therefore now under consideration. Hawkers are allowed to squat inside the area reserved for them and the Municipality is taking necessary steps to see that the area allotted to squatters is not exceeded. The presence of a large number of hawkers does cause a certain amount of nuisance, but the Municipal Commissioner does not think it is possible to deal with it adequately so long as the public patronise them. There are no "ugly corrugated iron sheets of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club" on the sea shore. The noxious smell is due to the washing up of algae at the foreshore and a special staff has been engaged by the Municipality for its collection and removal.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute.

RESULTS OF N. U. T. AND I. I. B. E. EXAMS.

The following students have been declared successful at the National Union of Teachers Commercial Examinations held in April last:—

1. A. D. Adarboman Book-keeping 2. C. F. Amroliwalla Book-keeping and Theory and Practice of Commerce 3. H. B. Contractor Book-keeping and Commercial Law 3. H. B. Contractor Book-keeping 4. D. N. Dastur Book-keeping 5. H. G. Deshpande Book-keeping 6. L. G. Marathe Book-keeping (Distinction) 7. F. R. Meherji Book-keeping 8. G. S. Sinker Book-keeping 9. C. D'Cruz Book-keeping 10. M. A. Sakhardande Book-keeping 11. D. S. Gaitonde Book-keeping 12. S. G. Nadkarni Book-keeping 13. S. S. Pattekar Book-keeping and Theory and Practice of Commerce and Commercial Law 14. D. R. Kotnis Theory and Practice of Commerce Book-keeping 15. H. N. Contractor (Inter) 16. R. K. Parekh Book-keeping (Inter) 17. K. B. Tengra Book-keeping (Inter).

I. I. B. E. EXAM.

The following students have been declared successful at the Indian Institute of Bankers Examination held in April last:—

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Accountancy D. M. Shaw and M. M. Wagle.

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Economics D. M. Shaw.

PART II.

English Ravi Varma.

Practice and Law of Banking Mahesh Prasad.

Economics Mahesh Prasad, and Ravi Varma.

Foreign Exchange N. P. A. Nair.

Commercial Geography S. R. Lokur.

Jamnagar Goods Boycott

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, July 27.

At a meeting held recently Sjt. Mahaderprasad Pandya advised the auuience to boycott goods coming from ports of Jamnagar State. Sjt. Valji Nathvani and others spoke on the matter.

The Lohanas of this place passed a resolution of sympathy towards the deceased victims of Veraval.

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HON'BLE JUSTICE Mr. A. H. CUMING, Calcutta—On examining my forehead, the exact time of birth of me and my son were correctly stated. He made some wonderful predictions about me which were proved to the last letter.

HON'BLE JUSTICE RAI D. N. CHAKRAVARTY BAHADUR, Calcutta—Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan is an expert in Astrology. I am sure he will satisfy anybody.

Hon'ble Mr. K. L. DUTTA, Retired Accountant-General, Madras and Registrar, Calcutta University—Jyotirbhusan possesses extraordinary power in Astrology and Palmistry.

Hon'ble Mr. N. C. DAS, Offg. District Magistrate, Noakhali. Member, L. G. Council, E. B. & Assam—He is an adept in Astrology and Palmistry. His reading of the past and future in a man's destiny is wonderful.

HON'BLE DISTRICT JUDGE, Mr. H. P. MUKHERJEE, Sylhet—He has made me greatly astonished by calculating quite exactly the date of birth of a son of me by examining my forehead.

HON'BLE Mr. M. A. MOMEN, COMMISSIONER, Chittagong Division. Chittagong—I was struck with wonder at the miraculous power of Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan. His power of calculations seems to be wonderful. His great learning deserves recognition by the bestowance of MAHAMAHOPADHYA. Dated 15th March, 1931.

Pandit D. BORA, Bejgaon. Shibsagar, Assam—Sir, I have got immense effect by your Dhanada and Surya Talisman within 15 days.

HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR N. AHMED, M.A., Registrar, Dacca University—He told accurately some of the principal events of my past and future life.

Mr. J. A. LAWRENCE, 28, Higashi Umedecho, Kitaku, Osaka, JAPAN, writes:—I was getting good results from the Sani Talisman and all my family were passing a very different life since I started the use of it, I am very sorry I lost it. 2-3-31.

Mr. H. C. DATTA, P.O. Birpara, Nangdola Estate, Jalpaiguri—A Bashikaran Talisman from you gave me immense good effects.

Mr. BANKA SATYANARAYAN, B.A., Deputy Tahasildar, Khothapeta, Madras—I have been perceiving wonderful effects of your Sani, Nabagraha and Bagalamukhi Talismans.

Mr. J. K. ROY, Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate, Chittagong—I am surprised at the efficacy of your Shyama, Nabagraha, Nrisingha and Sani Talismans. They made me quite well.

Mr. P. SINGH, Vakil High Court, Calcutta—I am well astonished seeing wonderful effects of your Shyama, Dhanada and Bagalmukhi Kavachas within a week.

Mr. T. N MITRA, Durgaganja, Purnia—I have brought many talismans from you. Their effects are quite satisfactory.

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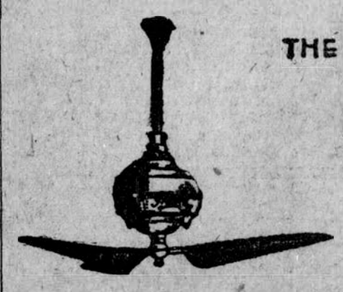

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—:o:—

Mr. Manilal Kothari's Statement

STORY OF THE BAN AND ARREST

SIMLA, July 25.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has issued the following statement to the Press with regard to the disturbance in the Punjab States' Peoples' Conference:—

We had some information in the morning that some sinister influence was at work and that there was likelihood of some rowdy elements making their presence felt and wrecking the Conference. When I reached the pandal at two in the afternoon in the Company of Dr. Parashramji, I saw police officers and a posse of about 25 constables equipped with 'lathis' arriving. I saw a number of people shouting and seeking to force their entry into the pandal. I tried to manage the crowd with the help of volunteers. The police officers who were there did nothing to preserve order. Later, came the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crump. I explained to him the whole position but he maintained that it was a public meeting and people wanting to attend could not be prevented. I strongly objected to the view taken by him and contended that it was a session of the Conference permission to attend which was given only to the delegates and to others who had been given tickets by the Committee. Prior to this the A. D. M. remarked that the people without ticket had no right to demand entry and that the discretion of issuing tickets rested with the Committee. The Deputy Commissioner took quite a different attitude and instead of assisting in preserving peace as was expected of him, he, to the dismay of all present, categorically showed people in I strongly objected to this behaviour. In the meantime Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshear arrived on the scene. At this stage Sardar Sardul Singh told Mr. Crump that he should not have come to a public meeting whereupon Superintendent caught hold of Sardarji's coat, roughly handled him and handed him over to the constables who bodily lifted him and threw in a rickshaw and took him to the police station. Lala Dunichand pointed out to Mr. Grump the error of his way and warned him of the consequences of his act. Then after the Chairman's speech was over and the Hindi version of the President's speech was being read by Dr. Parasramji the A. D. M. declared the meeting unlawful and dispersed the meeting. When asked for a written order, he declined to produce one, and like true satyagrahis we all dispersed."

BAN ON PUNJAB STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

The following is the Deputy Commissioner's order under Section 144:—

Whereas L. Duni Chand, Amrit Lal Thakur, Sardar Charan Singh, Mir Talib Hussain, Sham Lal Kapoor, Mr. Mani Lal Kothari, Master Tara Singh, Nand Lal Arti, Dr. Verma, Dr. Parshu Ram and others are likely to continue the section of the Punjab States' People's Conference which had to be dispersed under a Magistrate's order, and whereas such meeting is likely to cause disturbance of public tranquility, I do hereby prohibit the holding of such a meeting for a period of one month from the promulgation of this order and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such a meeting.

TELEGRAM TO MAHATMAJI

It is understood Sjt. Manilal Kothari had sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli regarding the ban on the session of the Punjab States' People's Conference, and the arrest of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher.—"Hindustan Times".

MALAVIYAJI REVIEWS U. P. GOVT'S LAND POLICY

Relief Measures Qutlined : Coercion Must Stop !

SWARAJ, REMEDY FOR ALL ILLS

LUCKNOW, July 29.

In the course of a speech at yesterday's meeting, Pandit Malviya said the root cause of the present agrarian distress was financial maladministration of this country by England. England governed India mainly in the interests of Englishmen. She maintained an excessively high scale of expenditure both civil and military for the benefit of her own children. To support this high scale the British Government in India had to impose heavy taxation on the Indian people.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The most pressing burden was on land. Indians had persistantly protested against this burden and pleaded for its reduction but Government never paid heed far from being reduced the land revenue had very much been increased during the last thirty years with the result that Government's own agency, the Co-operative Department itself had to report in 1925 that 69 to 80 per cent. of cultivators in the United Provinces were constantly in debt. During last three years their condition had steadily grown worse and Government were constrained to remit altogether 105 lakhs and suspend 47 lakhs during the period. Instead of aiding the cultivator the Government of India inflicted severe injury on him by fixing 1s. 16d. rupee ratio which meant loss roughly of 40 crores to the Indian producer. To all the cup came the unprecedented fall in prices.

TARDY AND NIGGARDLY.

It was not surprising that the cultivator found himself unable to meet his obligations. The Local Government realised that agriculturists were passing through a severe crisis, but they were very slow in deciding upon and doing what the situation demanded of them. When they did act, their action was not only tardy but niggardly as well. Responsibility, therefore, of the situation in the United Provinces rested primarily on Government. This was the view not only of Congressmen but also of landlords and not Congress members of the Legislature.

"MAXIMUM PRESSURE."

Notwithstanding protests and warning Government of the United Provinces was slow in announcing remission of land revenue and at the same time it exercised the maximum pressure on zemindars to pay their dues in full. The few rich ones did pay but the great majority had neither resources of their own nor could they get money to pay. Compelled to find money they were constrained to extract as much as they could from their unfortunate tenants. Government encouraged them to do so by offering the aid of police and revenue officers in making collections.

VERY SERIOUS COMPLAINTS.

Many landlords resorted to violence and lawlessness in realising rents. Distressing suffering was inflicted upon tenants. There were complaints of a very serious nature against a few of them. They were of such a nature that he did not think proper to mention them in a public meeting. These complaints had either been brought or would be brought to the notice of Government and it was obviously the duty of Government to make a thorough and impartial inquiry into them and bring the offenders to book.

CONGRESS FOR MASSES.

When tenants were being subjected to such oppression, Congressmen naturally endeavoured to protect them. Congress had been brought into existence and existed to protect and promote the interests of the masses.

The best interests of the contry demanded that there should be co-operation in the right spirit between officials of Government landlords and tenants. Congressmen should not be looked upon as enemies either by officials or by zemindars and should not be persecuted as such.

NO PLACE FOR THE CHARACTERLESS.

Complaints had been made that some persons who did not believe in the Congress creed of non-violence and whose character was open to criticism had entered into the ranks of the Congress. The speaker felt sure that whenever a district of provincial Congress Committee was informed about any such case it would mercilessly turn them out of the Congress organisation.

RELIEF MEASURES SUGGESTED.

"But, let us bury the dead and try to establish harmony and good-will by doing what the living present demands. The solution of the trouble of the current

(Continued on next page)

RELIGION IN TURKEY

Freedom Except For Propaganda,

The problem of religious liberty in new Turkey is continually cropping up in its two aspects—liberty of worship and liberty of propaganda. The Government, secularised as it is, prides itself on having established the former, but whenever there is a sign of propaganda there are protests and persecutions. This particularly affects many foreign institutions, especially institutions of education, which are mostly Christian missionary foundations and draw their support ostensibly for religious purposes, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

From a Moslem point of view, it is certain that the claim of Angora to have secured liberty of worship is fully tenable. It is true that liberty of religious association, especially monastic association, is denied and that education has been taken wholly out of the hands of the hodja class. It is true, too, that the Angora leaders manifest their own religious indifferentism and, under colour of the doctrine that religion is a private matter, have abandoned the profession and practice of Islamism. This spirit has probably penetrated the majority of the educated class, who seem to regard Islamism as part of the make-up of the Imperial regime which they have grown out of. The attempt to philosophise and reform Islamism on lines acceptable to the new mentality has at present not made any strides. It may probably be said that there is no longer religious instruction or observance in most educated families.

STATE CONTROL CONTINUED.

Nevertheless there is no interference with religious worship, and the mosques are still well frequented by the working and lower middle classes. Six thousand clergy hodjas, and imams and muezzins, are paid out of the Budget of the State, and this is not to be changed, though there has been some protest lately in the Assembly against religion being still a Budget charge. The Angora leaders do not think it advisable for the organisation of religion to be outside State control. It gives them a better hold on the possible vagaries of some of the preachers. They have had too bitter experience of religious intrigues against them to be willing as yet wholly to disestablish religion. But its semi-establishment does not mean its State recognition. It is really a police measure.

Apart from this, however, there is no official encouragement or discouragement of religion, though it may be said that there is a distinct social discouragement of it. An outcry was recently made against the fact that the song of independence, which is new Turkey's national anthem, contains a stanza vaunting the triumphant eternity of Islam in Turkey and the ever-sounding cries of the muezzin from the minarets, but this also died down and the anthem will remain unchanged. On the whole, it is the intellectualist, materialist, modernist spirit, together with a natural reaction against all that was the foundation of the Imperial regime, which is the main solvent force acting on Islamism in Turkey at present. Imitation of European indifferentism and materialist preoccupations is largely responsible for this spirit.

PROPAGANDA.

When it comes to inter-religious propaganda, the question is very different. Here the Turks remain extremely sensitive. Recently there have been several cases of protests and police investigations regarding supposed conversions to Christianity effected by foreign educational institutions. Whenever such cases arise—and they are generally doubtful cases arising from mixed or doubtful parentage—there is a popular call for the expulsion of foreign educational orders and establishments. But the Government pays little attention, as it knows how useful such establishments have been and are to an undereducated country. Still, it sends investigators and sometimes favours the idea of requiring that the directors of such institutions shall be Turks. It is, in fact, forced by public opinion to deny and prevent all liberty of religious propaganda. The argument on which this denial is justified is that conversion means denationalisation, and Angora's main preoccupation is to keep all its citizens very Turkish and national.

Nevertheless a certain amount of Christian propaganda does go on in a small way. The New Testament is now being translated into the new Turkish language by a committee in which Turks take part. Two gospels have been completed and published in cheap form, with attractive coloured picture covers of Eastern scenes. In the provinces it is found that parts of the Old Testament are more easy to distribute than they were. But there is a racial obstinacy against any philosophic or argumentative comparison of religions and the exclusivist hauteur of Islam remains the main reaction to any kind of deliberate propaganda for another faith.

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KONKAN AGRICULTURE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As in most parts of India agriculture in the Konkan, which generally comprizes Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Bombay Suburban and Thana districts, depends entirely on the quantity of rain water periodically received. Some garden crops such as cocoanuts and betelnuts are grown in some coast villages, but in a year of dearth the wells dry up and the garden crops suffer heavily. The rainy season in the Konkan mostly lasts from June to November. Strong Monsoon winds with lightning and thundering accompanied by heavy falls of rain are often experienced during the season. Rice is the chief product of the Konkan districts. Even fifty or sixty inches of rain well distributed over the season will suffice to give a bumper crop, but the vagaries of the Monsoon are so great that even with a rainfall of eighty inches unevenly distributed over the season there is often great scarcity in these districts. Sometimes there is too much rain at the time of sowing the seeds, and the seedlings are either totally destroyed or shoot up only sparsely with the result that part of the arable land remains fallow. In some years the need of rain is much felt at the time of transplanting the seedlings, in others the transplanted crops wither away for want of sufficient moisture, and in others again heavy November rain completely damages the harvested crops. Not infrequently untimely winter rain interferes with the work of thrashing the gathered and stacked bundles of crops, and both the straw and the grains are badly damaged. As a matter of fact one or more of these calamities overtake the agriculturists at most every year. Readers of Government weekly reports must have noticed such phrases as "more rain urgently wanted, crops withering for want of moisture, transplantation retarded in such and such districts" etc. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks and disregarding all representations and petitions Government never hesitate to heavily and unbearably increase the assessment on these lands in revision at stated periods, and recover it by all coercive measures at their command.

The Konkan agriculturists generally consist of (1) big and well-to-do landlords owning large areas of land, part of which they sometime cultivate at home with the help of hired labour and give away the rest to cultivators for rent; (2) middle class land holders possessing limited areas of land; (3) poor owners of very small areas; and (4) those who cultivate other people's lands on payment of rent agreed upon between the parties. The big landlords somehow manage to tide over bad years, and generally do not fail to pay up the Government assessment on their lands in time, even in bad years but the middle class and poor landowners very often find it very difficult to make the two ends meet and have to sell their chattel or borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest to pay the Government revenue in such years. Owing to considerable reduction in prices of rice this year most of the poor and middle class landholders had to part with some of their belongings or to go to the money lenders to be able to pay the Government dues. The kind Collector of Kolaba extended the time of payment of each of the two instalments by one month, but the concession did not give much relief, as the prices have remained almost stationary. The condition of the last two classes of agriculturists is indeed very pitiable. Some of the male younger members of the families of some agriculturists earn something in Bombay or elsewhere, but it is hardly enough even for their own wants, and thus they cannot help their elders at home.

It would have been very kind of Government to have granted partial remissions or at least suspensions of the unpaid revenue after the recovery of the first instalment this year. The official revenue year closes on the 31st of July, and it would be a graceful act for Government not to employ coercive measures to recover the balance of revenue still unpaid. Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are aware of the no tax campaign in the Alibag Taluka in 1927 and they must have also noticed from my correspondence in the same journal from 1926 to 1928 how unjustifiably Government enhanced the land assessment in second revision at the time. The prices of rice then prevailing or the average prices of the preceding ten years on which the increase in the assessment was based, were more than fifty per cent higher than what they are this year. There is, besides, very little chance of the prices rising much higher for at least some time to come. The poorer agriculturists had no alternative but to sell their rice at whatever reduced prices they could fetch to pay the Government dues and to purchase articles other than rice for their daily use. The last revision settlement has really unsettled the peace of mind of agriculturists, and interfered with the smooth working of agriculture. The assessment being unbearably increased, the landholders are not disposed to reduce the rents, and therefore, their interests and those of their tenants have of late begun to clash, and there is no knowing what is in store for both. Unless Government considerably reduce the assessment they have unjustly enhanced, there seems to be no chance of good relations being restored between the landlords and their tenants, and peace reigning among the agriculturists. Will some member of the Bombay Legislative Council propose a resolution recommending to Government to revise the revenue settlements made during the last few years?

In addition to unjustifiable heavy enhancement of assessment great injustice has been committed in individual cases. I give below only one instance of such injustice which has been recently brought to light. One Mr. Dhondo Mahadev Barve, a poor landholder of Kihim in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District, possesses seven acres and thirty-four gunthas of 'Varkas' (grass-growing) land. Not being very far away from the seacost and being level ground, the Surveyors and classers at the original survey classed it as 'bagayat' or garden land and assessed it accordingly. At the first revision settlement in 1894 the assessment was increased 33 per cent and came to Rs. 38-1-0. At the second revision in 1924 the assessment on garden lands at Kihim was raised 66 per cent, and poor Mr. Barve found that he would have to pay during the next 30 years Rs. 63-10-0 per annum in addition to local fund cess on that amount. He, therefore, petitioned the Collector of Kolaba to resurvey and reclassify the land, as no garden crop could grow on it. In his reply to Mr. Barve's petition Mr. Hood, then Collector of Kolaba, says, "On inquiry the Collector finds that there is no case for reclassification of his land. It is for petitioner to provide necessary wells and other facilities for better cultivation." When shortly afterwards Mr. Hamid A. A'i, B.A., I.C.S., became Collector of Kolaba, Mr. Barve acting on my advice petitioned him against Mr. Hood's order, praying that Mr. Hood being about to be transferred had made the inquiry only through a subordinate officer, and that on a personal inquiry the Collector would be satisfied that the complaint was just. The sympathetic Collector lost no time in deputing the District Agricultural Inspector of Kolaba to Kihim. This officer made a thorough examination of the soil and water on the spot and wondered why no complaint was lodged years ago. In answer to the officer's questions Mr. Barve told him that his father was of an unsound mind, and therefore did not petition against the erroneous classfication of his land, but went on paying the assessment. After Mr. Barve's father's death his widow (Mr. Barve's mother) being ignorant and illiterate continued to pay the assessment under great difficulties, but did not know what it was to complain. When Mr. Barve came of age and found that his land was heavily assessed because it was classed as 'bagayat,' although it yielded no garden crop, he spent a large sum on digging and building a well with a view to grow cocoanuts and betelnuts, but owing to the brackish water and bad soil the planted trees soon died. On receiving the report of the District Agricultural Inspector the Collector recommended that the assessment should be reduced from Rs. 63-10-0 to Rs 7/2/0. The poor man would have been obliged to pay annually about sixty rupees including local fund to Government without any justification. The Collector's recommendation was sanctioned, and Mr. Barve gladly paid off the reduced assessment, heartily thanking the kind hearted Collector for his sympathy. It is to be hoped Government would be pleased to return to Mr. Brave the excess amount they have unjustly recovered as assessment on the land during the last several years.

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas, July 29.

Hindu Mahasabha Preparation At Akola

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, July 29.

All the preparations about Hindu Mahasabha are nearly complete About 500 members of the Reception Committee have been enrolled. Some 3,000 delegates are expected to attend. Dr. Jagadguru Shankeracharya, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and many other leaders of the Hindu Sabha have been requested to attend. Large contingents of delegates from Poona, Bengal, Punjab, U. P. and Maharashtra are expected.

Rangoon.—The military, with the assistance of the District Superintendent of Police, raided the village of Inbettaw on July 27 and killed a rebel. Three persone were arrested.—A.P.

CONDITION OF INDIAN WORKERS.

Akin To Slavery.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

The Report of the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour repeats the terrible story told by the Committee of Inquiry sent out by the Trades Union Congress.

Nowhere on earth do men and women and children live under more appalling conditions than in the industrial cities of British India.

Their wages are pitiful. A Sholapur cotton spinner, for example, is paid 9s. a week if a man, less than 4s. a week if a woman.

Two-thirds of them are desperately in debt to money-lenders who charge from 75 to 150 per cent., and often collect their interest with an iron-bound lathi.

Sometimes the money-lender takes the whole of a man's wages, and merely provides him and his family with the bare means of subsistence—a state of affairs indistinguishable from chattel slavery.

They live in reeking and poisonous dens—90 per cent. of the workers of Bombay are herded in one-room tenements, with six to nine persons in a room, often with no ventilation other than a low doorway leading into a narrow lane polluted by "heaps of rotting garbage and pools of sewage."

The infant mortality rate for Bombay City is close on 300 per 1,000—for its worst slum areas far higher.

It is a report with cannot be read by any Englishman without a deep sense of shame. For these things not merely exist under British rule; they have grown up under British rule.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

The recommendations of Mr. Whitley and his colleagues range over a wide field.

They urge the reduction of hours, the gradual establishment of minimum wage-fixing machinery, measure to check the evil of indebtedness, sanitary improvements, reforms of the Compensation laws and of the Trade Union laws, and a host of other things.

In some respects—notably in regard to hours—the Labour members of the Committee go beyond their colleagues.

But they sign the report as embodying on the whole the maximum measure of reform that is immediately practicable.

We believe that public opinion here—and in particular the Labour Movement—will insist that if it is the maximum, it is quite surely the minimum, and that there should not be a single day's delay in putting the recommendations into force.

We are still responsible for India and for the condition of India. We cannot tolerate the continuance of the horror that is to-day the life of the Indian worker and his family.

MALAVIYAJI REVIEWS U. P. GOVT'S LAND POLICY

(Continued from previous page.)

year demands that in view of the circumstances of the situation, Government should make up its mind to stop all coercive measures. It should make up its mind to remit eight annas in the rupee. In the case of occupancy tenants, it should permit four annas. Further, lands from which tenants have been ejected should be restored to them and no suits for arrears of rent be filed during the next ten months.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO RENTAL BASIS.

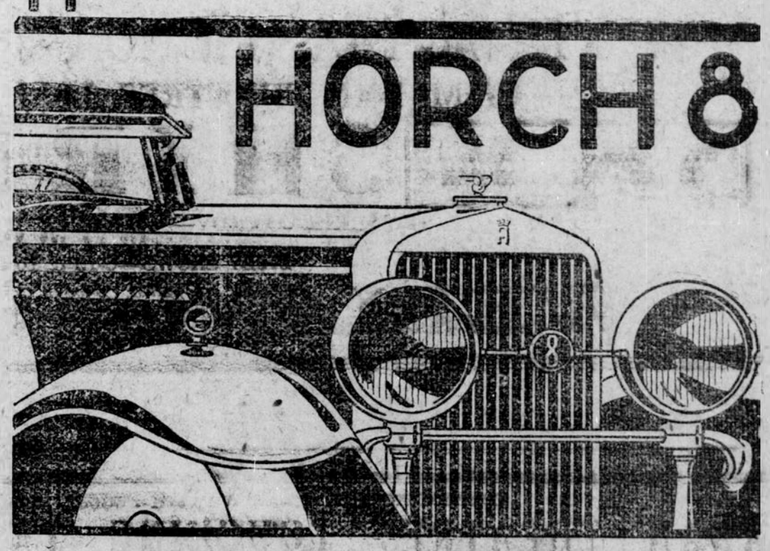
As regards the future Sir Malcolm had rightly observed that the accepted foundation for existing rents had more or less collapsed. It was necessary that a Committee should be appointed to enquire and report what should be the basis of rentals for future. He was glad to note Government had accepted the recommendation of the Council to appoint such a Committee. He hoped the Committee would contain not only representatives of zemindars but also trusted representatives of tenants.

A LESSON FOR ENGLISHMEN.

The agrarian situation was, however, only one of the many troubles which they had to suffer because of the existence of the present system of Government. Events that had taken place had proclaimed the complete failure of that system. They had deepened their conviction that they could never be well governed until they governed themselves. Swaraj was the one remedy for various ills from which the country was suffering.

The present agrarian trouble and widespread trade depression had come upon the country as an infliction to help to persuade Englishmen that the Government of India could no longer be carried on under the existing system. It was with the object of bringing about the advent of Swaraj that Mahatma Gandhi was thinking of going to London to take part in the R.T.C. With the same object he too hoped to go to the Conference. There were some difficulties in the way but he earnestly hoped they could be removed.

HORCH 8



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Successful Representation For Abolishing It.

In the course of a letter dated 9th July Mr. Manishanker S. Trivedi, Honorary Secretary. The Indian States' People's Conference, Bombay, to the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India, re: Cutch Currency and Exchange stated.

"I have the honour to draw your attention to the Resolution No. 24 of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference (III Session) held in Bombay on the 9th, 10th and 11th June 1931, and which reads:—

"XXIV. This Conference views with great consternation the present disruptive Currency policy of the Cutch Durbar which has resulted in (a) violent fluctuations of its ratio to the Rupee, (b) the non-acceptance of Panchias coins in consequence of the influx in the market of spurious coins, culminating in the entire break-down of the State Currency, and (c) entailing untold hardships to the poor and disorganisation of the trade and commerce and calls upon the authorities to end the present deadlock by stabilising the currency and creating special currency reserve out of the profits of the mint."

The said resolution refers to the Cutch State Currency and Exchange and was moved by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who had presided over two out of the four sessions of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, and is an ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; and seconded by Mr. Gulabshanker S. Dholakia, an Advocate and the Hon. Secretary of the said Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, and supported by Sheth Mavji Govindji, a well-known Bombay merchant and an ex-Member of the Bombay Legislative Council—all Cutchis.

Cutch is known for its slack administration, but better known for want of purity and stability of its coinage, and is famous for the vagaries of its exchange. His Excellency Lord Irwin, when he visited Cutch, pointedly drew the attention of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch to it, but inspite of this the situation not only has not improved, but has worsened.

The Butler Committee refers to mints and coinages in Indian States, and expresses an emphatic opinion that the multiplication of different currencies in India is hostile to the best interests of the States and the country as a whole, and points to one State—presumably Cutch—where currency has been manipulated with such results that the trade has been seriously affected.

DISASTROUS RESULTS.

In British India the difference of 12 1/2 per cent between 1/4 and 1/6 ratio has brought about results which have been the despair of the Finance Member of the Government of India. From this you can well imagine the disaster in Cutch, where the Currency has fluctuated between 160 to 330 koris to Rs. 100. As if this was not enough calamity, large number of spurious "Panchias" (5 kori coins) have found their way into Cutch. and the financial wisdom of the currency policy of the Cutch State can well be judged by the State having accepted these spurious counterfeit coins by putting a ring on them and thus adopting them in its own currency. These are facts which cannot be denied. To-day, whilst the kori coin, because of its contraction, is scarce, "Panchias"—counterfeit and genuine—are a drug on the market, and it will be seen from the correspondence attached that they, being suspect coins, are unable to buy the necessities of life, and the poor people are thereby put to untold sufferings and hardship and are perforce parting with these coins at a heavy discount, viz. three koris for its face value of five. In some parts of Cutch because of the scarcity of Koris and fear of handling "Panchias", a system of barter prevails. and some of the merchants in Mandvi have taken to making contracts in rupee currency to escape ravages of fluctuating exchange.

I trust the facts herein brought to your attention will be considered sufficient for the Government of India taking such action as is necessary, or atleast enough for enquiring into the state of the Currency and Exchange in Cutch."

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following letter dated 9th July 1931 was addressed by Mr. Manishanker S. Trivedi, Honorary Secretary, The Indian States' Peoples' Conference, Bombay, to the Finance Member, Government of India, on the above subject:—

"I have the honour to send to you herewith copy of the representation to the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India on the above subject. As it is a matter which refers to finance I am sending a copy of it to you with a request that such attention and action be given to it as the same calls for."

It is understood that these representation have had a welcome effect. The Maharao of Cutch is reported to have issued orders that all "Kori" currency should be withdrawn from circulation. Those holding these coins are to exchange it for ordinary currency at State Treasury offices.

At a condolence meeting on the death of Maulana Shirajee Sahib, poet writer, orator and the first patron of the Girls' Home, Jalpaiguri, a resolution was passed sympathising with the bereaved family.

MILL AGENTS MEET IN CAMERA

—:o:—

Sholapur Strike Gathering Strength

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, July 29.

Deadlock in all the mills continues as before and to-day's attendance as compared with that of the previous days seems to have been more discouraging. Attendance is below 20 per cent. i.e., 4,000 operatives only, are attending to their work. Out of these 4,000 nearly 2,000 are from the Criminal Tribes Settlement and they are taken to mills under police escort. The remaining 2,000 include Mukadams, jobbers, head-jobbers, supervisors and clerks who number about 1,300 in all.

PICKET'S RELEASE DEMANDED

In consequence of the demand made by the Criminal Tribes Settlement operatives, the Union Picket who was arrested by the police on the 27th instant at the Criminal Tribes Settlement gate in Pacha Peth is understood to have an immediately released. It is also understood that the said picket belonged to a criminal tribe and therefore, the settlement operatives refused to go to work, till he was released.

MILL MANAGEMENT'S CAMERA MEETING.

It is understood that realising the enormous strength gained by the strikers, the mill-managements sat yesterday in a camera meeting and discussed the situation. Discussions were secret and nothing is given out. However, it is learnt that they are thinking of arriving at an understanding first amongst themselves and then open negotiations with the strikers. But, it is rumoured that in no case, they are going to have a word with the Girni Kamgar Union itself.

APPEAL TO WORKMEN

Mr. Beke, Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Sholapur Branch) while passing this morning through the mill area, happened to see Mr. H. F. Knight, District Magistrate, Sholapur who complained that some one threw small brick-pieces at the Police-Reporter who was taking down notes in one of the workers' meeting held yesterday.

Subsequently in a mammoth meeting held here on the Majur Maidan Mr. Beke related the D. M.'s complaint and warned the workers to remain non-violent. Further he exhorted that if they at all wanted to bring the strike to a successful end they should resoirt to peaceful picketing and if courageous they should themselves accross the lorries maintained by the mill managements to carry workers to mills.

SIX BRITISHERS DIE IN CHINESE PRISONS

—:o:—

CHIANG KAISHEK TO BE APPROACHED BY BRITISH MINISTER

RUGBY, July 29.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the disappearance of Mr. John Thornburn who has been missing from Shanghai since June 3, Mr. Dalton, Under Secretary, Foreign Affairs, said: "Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, left Peking yesterday morning by aeroplane for Nanking with the object of delivering the message of the British Government personally to Marshal Chiang Kaishek. No report can be expected for some days, in view of the fact that Marshal is at present conducting military operations in the province of Kiangsi."

SIX BRITISHERS KILLED.

In a message which Sir M. Lampson has been instructed to convey, the Chinese Government are urged with all expedition to find means of persuading military authorities in whose hands Mr. Thornburn is believed to be of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out ordinary obligations of civilised state.

In reply to other questions Mr. Dalton stated that six British subjects had died in captivity in China in past three years.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

In House of Commons replying to question Mr. Dalton stated it was aim of British Government to take widest possible measures of international co-operation for the solution of financial and economic difficulties of Europe.

Replying to Mr. Baldwin, the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, said that he did not think he could usefully make and statement on internationol financial situation.

NATION'S EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Snowden stated in the Commons that he anticipated that the report of Economy Committee appointed in March to review the nation's expenditure, would be in hands of members before the House rose for recess on Friday.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

Regarding new bridge at Charing Cross for the construction of which the London County Council decided last week to promote a Parliamentary Bill, the Minister of Transport Mr. Morrison has informed the Council that the Government having reviewed position, in the light of all circumstances, including the present serious economic situation had decided that it was not possible to renew the previous offer of 75 per cent. grant from the Road Fund towards the cost of the bridge.—B.O.W.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World-famous "IT" girl
CLARA BOW
In her latest Talkie Triumph

LOVE AMONG THE MILLIONAIRES

All-Talking, Singing Dancing Film.

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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thrill to the Revelation in
EMIL JANNINGS
Dramatic Acting in

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BERT WHEELER
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ROBERT WOOLSEY
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Miss RUKIYA KHATOUM.
Mr. GUL AHMED & Mr. HIRALAL.

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ALL FOR FUN! FUN FOR ALL!

Be Yourself! Laugh, Love and Make Whoopee! A Mad, Merry Mix-up of Tropical delights. Songs, Sirens and Frivolous Fun. A Joy to see! A Delight to Hear! So

"LET'S GO NATIVE"

Starring

JACK OAKIE JEANETTE MacDONALD

See how they "Yen" in the South Seas! Hear Oakie sing it! Where swaying sirens sing the call to the wild! Wild fun! Wild Women! Wild Love Making! Join the Merry-Making!

"LET'S GO NATIVE"

"It seems To Be Spring" so "Let's Go Native"! Hear the songs and see the fun at the

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ACHIEVEMENTS OF R. T. CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page 9.)

operation of the school of thought now represented by the Congress and its distinguished leader Mr. Gandhi, who will most probably be proceeding to London within a fortnight. If any testimony were needed to prove the obvious success of the London negotiations, I believe, Mr. Gandhi's pledge of co-operation must certainly be regarded as one. That a statesman of his ability and foresight, who but a year ago insisted upon a definite assurance of transfer of power as a condition precedent to attendance, should now deem it expedient to look to this Conference for his search after the substance of independence, appears to be a healthy change in the outlook of the Congress and a rehabilitation of the confidence of nearly the whole country in the Round Table Conference and especially in His Majest's Government.

R. T. C. JUSTIFIED.

Although considerable satisfaction has been expressed by the results achieved at the Conference you are aware that all the general principles enunciated either in the Sub-Committee's or at the Plenary Sessions have not received the unstinted support of the Indian Delegation. The rich complexities of human thought and sentiments, the diverse conflicting interests of a number of political and economic entities alone would make such absolute agreement an impossibility. There was however practical agreement on two main principles—An All India Federation and a Transfer of Power at the Centre with certain Safe-guards. The acceptance of these two principles was in my opinion sufficient justification for holding the Conference. The first was made possible by the patriotism and foresight of the Indian Princes. The country owes them a debt of gratitude for their statesmanlike attitude throughout the Conference.

MINORITIES

We may take it for certain that no Constitution can work without creeks and jolts, not to say without danger of breakdown which does not impart in the minorities a sense of safety. Both equity and expediency dictate that minorities must be safeguarded. The Muslims are largest and most important minority. At one stage of the informal conversations in England, the problem of Joint versus Seperate Electorates was almost solved. Unfortunately for the country the negotiations fell through at the eleventh hour. Viewing as I do, this communal problem as one of the main difficulties to be combated before the ideal of Federation can materialise, may I request you to cast your minds back over the last couple of years. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made valiant attempts at reconciling the two communities but in vain. The necessary spirit of give and take which alone can be the basic formulae for the solution of such a conspicuous by its absence. The contending parties drifted apart, and still further apart, at each attempted settlement. No really great ideal was ever achieved except at a price and a sacrifice. Communal unity is surely one such great ideal, worthy of the temporary surrender of a political principle. Either we make a sacrifice or we are not very strong in our conviction that the future advancement of our country lies in our political liberty. Without the solution of the communal question political freedom would not be worth the trouble of its acquisition. Political freedom is a means to an end, and not and end in itself; that end is the realisation of the highest and the best in every citizen, and by every citizen. But when internecine disagreement rend our country in twain, what prospect can there be of the fulfilment of a noble cause for which all Society must exist. Let us not forget that we have to solve this problem ourselves. No third party will do it with any real satisfaction to either side.

SAFEGUARDS.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee accepted in main principle that "Subject to certain special provisions more particularly specified hereafter, the responsibility for the Government of India will in future rest upon Indians themselves." Once the main issue of responsibility at the Centre is accepted we have to carefully consider the reservations which qualify that general statement, or the safeguards as they have been called. Considerable distrust and apprehension of the financial safeguards was expressed by several members of the Indian Delegation, and I shall add perhaps looking to the wording of paragraphs 18 and 20 of the Report not without considerable justification, as it is undoubtedly vague and suspiciously wide. Consider for instance the recommendation which states "It would therefore be necessary to reserve to the Governor General in regard to the budgetary arrangements and borrowing such essential powers as would enable him to intervene if methods were being pursued which would in his opinion seriously prejudice the credit of India in the money markets of the world." This reservation appears to strike at the very root of financial autonomy and no wonder the Sub-Committee was constrained to record a statement that "On the question of finance Indian opinion was that even the safe-guards set out in the report went too far specially those giving special powers to the Governor-General." Fortunately the debate that followed on the subject in the Conference made the situation clearer, thanks to the lucid exposition of Lord Reading who answered a number of questions put to him. In the light of the explanation offered by Lord Reading the financial safe-guards mean—I cannot do better than quote his very words—"That it would be necessary to have some such provision when you are making a change in order that it should not be thought here that internal loans might be raised in such a manner as to prejudice India's credit, which of course would affect her here as it would elsewhere in the world. That is the sole purpose of it." Lord Reading thus assigns a more precise and narrower connotation to the safeguard than what might be gathered from the vague language.

We desire the freedom to err, as Mr. Gandhi put it, the liberty to err and to sin. But as in all other constitutions there must be safeguards to provide for a continuance of Government in times of national crisis. The issue was raised in the Minorities' Sub-Committee as a direct result of the British commercial community insisting that there should be no distinction whatsoever between their position in India and that of the Indian born subjects. This claim was contested by the Indian Delegates who contended that exceptions would have to be allowed in matters of national importance. After two days private discussion a compromise was effected which is embodied in clause 14 of the Minorities' Sub-Committee's Report, and with which you are all familiar. Broadly it was accepted that as a principle there is to be no discrimination between the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of the Indian born subjects, but the word "Generally" was incorporated to signify that certain exceptions would be allowed in matters of national importance which would require 'ad-hoc' treatment different from what the main principle of "No discrimination" would warrent from what the main principle of "No discrimination" would warrant. The word "Reciprocity" was intended to convey the idea that in the event of there being discriminatory legislation in England against Indians, India would be fully justified in retaliating. The word "Appropriate" indicate that the conventions mentioned are to be drafted in such a manner that the trading rights of the British mercantile community shall be regulated consistently with the significance attached to the words "Generally" and "Reciprocity". Although this formula allows of discrimination I am sure no honest Indian desires to deprive Englishmen of the fruits of their enterprise energy, and capital, nor have Indians any intention of placing unnecessary impediments in the way of Englishmen continuing to trade in this country.

THOSE AGITATORS.

Of late, we have witnessed an increasing tendency amongst labour late, we have witnessed an increasing tendency amongst labour unions to lean more towards the Muscovite political philosophy. Under the guise of improving conditions of labour they aim at the disruption of Society and expropriation of propriators of all kinds. The existing order is by no means perfect and it must be readily recognised that labour shou'd receive its legitimate due in the national wealth, as it is an important factor in its creation. But the aim of the Communists are poles apart from the welfare of the workers. They aim at the establishment of a State wherein the institution of private property will be unknown. But if we work for the uplift of labour, and if we genuinely sympathise with the misery of the masses, I believe we can make it most difficult for Communism to capture our ancient land.

PRESIDENT JAMNADAS MEHTA.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Jamnagar Praja Parishad was held on Tuesday 28th July in Round Building. Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Barat-Law, was elected President of the first session of the Jamnagar Praja Parishad to be held in Bombay. August 6. and 7 are fixed for the Conference.

STRIKE IN ELGIN LEATHER WORKS.

Mr. S. Hussain of Elgin Leather Works writes:—

With reference to the paragraphs which appeared in your issues of Friday and Sunday last, we shall be obliged if you please publish the fllowing.

The statement given in press by the "Secretary Leather Worker's Union" regarding strike in Elgin Leather Works are far from being true and are likely to cause some misunderstanding to our clients in particular and the public in general. As a matter of fact, we would have gladly welcomed the organisation of workers provided it was on the right lines and in the right spirit.

Now in this case we got a letter addressed to the proprietor of Elgin Leather Works by the Secretary of the Leather Work's Union on Tuesday the 21st instant at 7-30 p.m. (and not on Monday as announced in papers) demanding the reply by that evening, otherwise a general strike would to follow. The letter was bearing no date and was addressed by a body which was never recognised by us. So naturally we ignored it. Next day the work was struck by all workers and some of their representatives had an interview with us. We told them their reasonable demands would be accepted at any time they are express in a right way. Some ridiculous demands like 25 per cent increment in wages and so could not be accepted at all. Finding them not coming to any settlement, we, on Friday last, put a notice calling upon the workers to resume their duties next morning otherwise it will be considered as if they have left their services, and thus would be responsible for the consequences. So the next morning all of them attended the work and everything was O. K.

... BENGAL COUNCIL ...

Resolution To Remove President Disallowed ...

CALCUTTA, July 31.

In accordance with the wishes of leaders of the various groups in Council, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day refused to admit a short notice motion of Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy to remove the Hon. Raja Sir Manmathanath Ray Chowdhury from the office of president of the Council for his "unjust, unfair and arbitrary conduct in the discharge of his duties for failure to hold balance even between different members of the House and for discourtesy and arrogance towards members of the House". Under the rules ten days' clear notice is required and the President asked the House to give him a mandate whether he should exercise his discretion and admit this short notice motion.

The leader of the House Hon. Mr. A. Marr followed by leaders of the Hindu, Mahomedan and European groups, requested the Chair to refuse to admit the motion, stating that they were surprised to hear the chosen adjectives in the motion and at the same time dissociating themselves entirely from the mover. In these circumstancese the President ordered that the motion be not admitted.—A.P.

Municipal Employees' Union.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHANSI, July 29.

Due to alleged injustices and many other hardships alleged to be brought on the employees by wrong transfers and reduction in wages the employees of the Jhansi Municipality are trying to found a union with a view to protect themselves from the alleged excesses of officers. They held a meeting some time ago but it was postponed on the ground that an application in regard to their hardships was already lodged with the authorities. Following the examples of these the Tongawalas are also trying to do the same whose chief complaint is the condition of the road.

In a kite-flying match at Jhansi between a team captained by Mirza Asghar Hussain and Babu Bipro the former won by the wide margin of cutting 49 kites against 40 of the opponent.

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THE SWEETEST STAGE-TALKIE ON THE INDIAN STAGE!

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OR LOVE MARRIAGE

SATURDAY 3 SHOWS: 3-30, 6-15 and 9-30 P.M.

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ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE & NATURAL BEAUTY

THE BLACK-TIGER

Starring

Messrs. NAVINCHANDRA, BALABHAI AND

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DRAWING BUMPER HOUSE!

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JUST FOR A SONG

IDEAL—GAINSBOROUGH SUPER PRODUCTION.

ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING

WITH

LILIAN DAVIES

THE FAMOUS MUSICAL COMEDY STAR

ROY ROYSTON — DICK HENDERSON

LONDON BEAUTY CHOROUS

MANGAN'S TILLERETTE DANCERS

SID SEYMOUR

AND HIS

MAD HATTERS ORCHESTRA

REPRODUCTION OF

THE LONDON MUSIC HALL

DANCING ! COMEDY ! SINGING ! GIRLS !

With a Story!

A VARIETY ACTRESS' DESPERATE PLOT TO REGAIN HER POPULARITY

PROGRAMME INCLUDES

TWO REEL COMEDY—PATHE AUDIO REVIEW—PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

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Note—From August 8th all Matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.

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From SATURDAY August 8th

IT'S A REAL BIG PICTURE

A PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE ...FOREVER IN YOUR MEMORY.

And what a Marvellous Cast!

Suffice it to say:

Chester Morris
Wallace Beery
Lewis Stone
Leila Hyams
Robert Montgomery
J. C. Nugent

are among the 3000 who take part.

GRIM! SPECTACULAR!! THRILLING!!!

THIS PICTURE HAS EVERY-THING—

ITS ENTHRALLING VIVIDNESS WILL HOLD YOU SPELL-BOUND TO THE FINAL FADE OUT

YOU REALLY MUST NOT MISS IT Book Early, as there will be a Big House at each show.

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"Sangit Deshakantaka"

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in 15 minutes at one sitting

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2nd Week

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"Painted Angel"

is running for the 2nd Week—

Directed by Mr. NANDLAL JESWANTLAL

Cameraman—Mr. J. SUBEDAR

MISS MADHURI in her Master-piece Role.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1931

"Embargo On Foreign Cloth Not By Way Of Reparation".

MAHATMA DENOUNCES LANCASHIRE BOGEY.

Co-operation With Real Indian Position, The Need Of The Hour.

WILL U. P. SITUATION INTERFERE WITH GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO LONDON ?

Alipore Outrage Condemned

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Immediately the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi was known in the City a large number of callers began to proceed to Gujarat Vidyapith. Gandhiji was seated surrounded by his followers and was tkaing his midday meals consisting of milk, grapes and oranges.

A representative of the Associated Press approached him for an interview. Asked about the situation in Borsad and Bardoli. Gandhiji said: "So far as Borsad is concerned the Collector and I have exchanged communications after prolonged conversations; but I am unable to give them to the public. However, I am hoping that most, if not all, of the outstanding questions will be adjusted fairly satisfactorily. So far as Bardoli is concerned, communications are still going on with the Collector, but I am not without hope as to the final result.

SITUATION IN U. P.

Questioned whether it was true, as reported in the Press, that the situation in U. P. was not likely to interfere with his participation in the Round Table Conference. Gandhijii said: "I hope the newspaper report about the U. P. situation is well warranted. I have not yet heard direct from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Asked whether he could now say if his attending the Round Table Conference was in any way hopeful or certain, Mahatmaji said: It is more than I can say; but I can say that I am trying my very best.

"EMBARGO NOT BY WAY OF REPARATION."

Asked his opinion on the article in "Manchester Guardian" a summary of which had been published in the papers, Mahatma Gandhi said: I have seen the press summary of the "Manchester Guardian" article. I can reciprocate much of what is said theree. The past experience, however shows that one ought not to treeat summaries as if they were whole. Subjects to this caution, I can say that if I do go to London I shall not disappoint the hope entertained by the "Manchester Guardian". So far as I am concerned the embargo on foreign cloth is not and cannot be by way of reparation. I dislike this repeated emphasis on British cloth. It is not British cloth that is objected to, because it is British. It is foreign cloth that is being attacked, and in this attack if it becomes successful Japan would be the heaviest loser and not Lancashire, but if British public opinion instead of raising the Lancashire bogey and then resenting an imaginary indian position will co-operate with the real Indian position which is necessary for the well being of the nation, Lancashire need not suffer.

Asked why he himself did not go to N. W. Frontier Province as desired by him, but sent his son Sjt. Devidas Gandhi Gandhiji said:—

"I did not go to the N. W. Frontier Province in order to avoid any possible embarrassment to Government.

ALIPORE OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

Questioned whether he would make any statement on the recent assassination of Mr. Garlick, District and Sessions Judge in Calcutta, Gandhiji said: "Coming as it does so soon after the attempted assassination of the Acting Governor of Bombay it has very naturally caused a stir and public resentment. I have no doubt that the coming meeting of the A. I. C. C. will deal with the situatios. I am more than ever convinced that every such murder does infinite injury to the cause of the country's freedom. I wish young men who are resorting to the mad method of violence would realise the serious and mischievxous consequences of their mad deeds."

DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY ON MONDAY NIGHT.

Mahatma Gandhi intends to stay here till Monday night, when he will proceed to Bombay to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj has arrived here after visiting Udaipur in connection with Bijolia satyagraha, and is staying with Gandhiji.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel arrives here, to-morrow, from Bardoli.—A.P.

MAHATMA IN AHMEDABAD

Stays At Gujarat Vidyapith

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning from Borsad accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and party. He was received at the station by Sheth Ranchhodlal, Mill Agent, and members of the local Youth League. Mr. Gandhi drove to the Gujarat Vidyapith, outside the city, where he is staying.

DEVIDAS WANTS TO SEE MORE OF PATHAN LIFE

Leaving For Bombay On Sunday

PESHAWAR, July 30.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi reaches Kohat this evening and from there he proceeds to Banu, returning to Peshawar on the 1st August. Interviewed by press representative he said: "I intend seeing more of Pathan life by touring a number of villages on my returning here on the 1st August before saying good-bye to Peshawar on the 2nd."

Mr. Devidas Gandhi is leaving Peshawar for Bombay on the 2nuu August.—A.P.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR

Amreli's Good Record

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, July 29.

The Khadi Karyalaya is working well. Money invested in it is in the form of loans without interest and the State is also a helping hand. This Karyalaya maintains its orgasisation and one can get khaddar at a very low rate as the organisers do not think of profit but do this work for propaganda purposes. The Spinning wheels are given to poor women at very low prices or free in some cases. This Khadi Karyalaya stands first in the whole of Kathiawar and the organisers of All-India, Spinners' Association and Kathiawar Khadi Board were satisfied with its working. Amreli is the chief centre of khaddar production in Kathiawar. The khadi-loving public expects better production of khaddar to suit the needs of the gentry..

SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS AT KATHIAWAR.

A public welfare league is established at village Khambha in Amreli district. A gymnasium is also opened here. Scouting is also taught to young boys.

ALLEVIATING CASH SHORTAGE

Germany To Mint 5 Million Sterling 5-Mark Pieces

LONDON, July 30.

Berlin.—New silver five-mark pieces upto five million sterling are about to be minted to alleviate the cash shortage.—Reuter.

Graf Zeppelin" "En Route" To Friedrichshafen

LONDON, July 30.

Berlin.—The "Graf Zeppelin" took off 'en route' to Friedrichshafen.—Reuter.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

THREE HOUR INTERVIEW VITH CHIEF COMMISSIONER

NATHIAGALI, July 30.

The following communique is issued:—The Chief Commissioner of the North Western Frontier Province had an informal discussion lasting for three hours today at Nathiagali with Abdul Gaffar Khan of Utmanzai.—A.P.

VICTIMISING PATRIOTIC STUDENTS

All India Federation To Start Agitation

KARACHI, July 29.

Tirith G. Sabhani, General Secretary, All-India Students Federation. has issued the following statement:—

"Recently many instances have been brought to our notice where students have been victimised for being patriotic. In these days of truce, Principals of Gujarat, Gauhati and some other colleges have been displaying their bureaucratic temper.

The All-India Students' Federation intends to take up this question. I, therefore, on behalf of the Federation request the various students' organisations to supply me with the names of students in their locality who have been refused admission either in schools or colleges for their patriotic activities in the last Satyagraha movement.

In the meantime I appeal to the various centres to convene protest meetings of students on 16th August where resolutions condemning the conduct of the heads of educational institutions for refusing admission to students on political grounds should be passed Where such instances have occurred strong local agitation should be initiated."

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S PROCEEDINGS

Question In Bombay Council

POONA, July 29.

The following questions, among others, were answered at the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday afternoon:—

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state how long the work of the Retrenchment Committee will go on?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the proceedings and the preliminary report, if any, submitted by the said Committee?

The Hon. Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan: (a) The Committee have completed their proposals for retrenchment in the present year. It cannot be said how long it will take to make proposals for permanent retrenchment.

(b) The preliminary report will be laid on the table. For reasons of economy the proceedings have not been printed.

GAMBLING AT AMUSEMENT PARKS, BOMBAY.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have recived any protest against the gambling places opened in the city of Bombay under various names such as "White Cities," "Carnivals," "Amusement Parks," "Golden Cities," etc.;

(b) whether they have taken any steps in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas: (a) Yes.

(b) A standing order has been issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to all Divisional Superintendents of Police to see that games which lend themselves to gambling at places of amusement are stopped. Playing a game of skill is permitted by the law, but to prevent such games when played at a carnival from degenerating into gambling the maximum stake or fee for entering the competition has been limited by an order of the Commissioner of Police to Re. 1.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

Sir John Simon has notified his intention to apply for leave to appeal.—Reuter.

TRUCE BREACHES IN U. P.

Sherwani's Charge Against Gov't

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

In pursuance of the directions of the Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee, which discussed the agrarian situation in the United Provinces for hours together yesterday, Mr. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, issued to-night a statement on the agrarian and political situation in the United Provinces, in the course of which he says:—

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has followed with anxiety the development of the agrarian and political situation in the province during the course of the last two months. It is well known that immediately after the Delhi settlement the Provincial Committees did evertyhing it could to give effect to that settlement and offered its full co-operation to the Provincial Government to this end. We appointed one of our valued colleagues Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant to keep in constant touch with the Government and to keep them informed of all cases which might lead to friction. Instructions were issued to our district and local committees to the same effect and I am glad to say that they were loyally followed. Most of the suggestions made by us, however, were not accepted by the Government and a policy was adopted by them, specially during the last two months, which aggravated the economic and political situation and which made it clear to us that the Government and their district officers were not only not prepared to co-operate with us but were bent on crippling the Congress organisation in the rural areas. We had definite information of Government officials committing breaches of the terms of the truce and encouraging landlords to santry.

coerce and terrorise their peasantry.

When it became obvious to us that this attempt to observe the settlement was largely confined to us and that the other party to the settlment was making no such endeavour and was indeed in many instances ignoring it, and when further we saw with sorrow and anxiety the widespread misery which the new policy of Government was causing in the country-side, we had no alternative left but to draw public attention to this and, in particular, to request the Working Committee to take note of it and to take the necessary steps to remedy it.

AN IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

Soon after his Excellency the Governor's address was read out to the Legislative Council, Sir Malcolm Hailey has dealt at length with the agrarian situation and has criticised the Congress and its workers. He has defended his Government against the charge of having committed breaches of the truce. I have no desire, at this stage, to enter into a lengthy argument. Nor do I wish to indulge in recriminations. When the time comes for it we are prepared to place our case before the world and leave it to judge between us and the Provincial Government. We have repeatedly, as is well-known, suggested an impartial enquiry, but this suggestion has not been accepted. We are not afraid of the light of day or of public opinion. Why does the local Government shirk this if its conscience is clear?

I should like however to draw public attention to certain aspects of the case to which reference has been made by Sir Malcolm Hailey. He has referred to us as self-constituted advisers. What the Congress is it is not necessary for me to say. India and the world know it well enough to enquire into the antecedents of the "Leader."

Drs. Bruening And Curtius Going To Rome

LONDON, July 30.

Berlin.—Drs. Bruening and Curtius will probably be proceeding to Rome on Wednesday or Thursday, in response to an invitation from the Italian Government.—Reuter.

WHISKEY AND COLD DRINKS AT PEARSE'S

Revelations In Bombay Broker Murder Case.

HOW DEAD BODY WAS RECOVERED.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 30.

Further hearing of the case in which Madhavrao Jagtap stands charged with the murder of Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi, a Bombay share-broker was resumed to-day before Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate Kalyan Prant, Thana, when some more witnesses were examined by the prosecution.

Mr. Raghumal Chataram, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, deposed that he examined the bones before the Court which were sent to him by the Medical Officer, Bandra. They are bones of the skull of an human being. They are bones of an adult. It is likely that bones of the skull be broken by a fall from a height of 40 to 50 feet.

POLICEMAN FROM SATARA.

Laxman Tatya, Police Head Constable, Vaduz Police Station, in Dist. Satara, stated that he was on duty at Venya Tank at Mahableshwar on May 23. At 4-30 to 5 p.m. a car No. Y 9387 came from Panchgini and went towards Mahableshwar. There were two passengers in the car Witness identified accused and Pathare as the two passengers.

Anant Tukaram Rasal, Police Constable deposed he was on duty in May at Dhandeghar. On May 23, he has noted down in his books that a car No. Y 9387 came from Wai at 4-45 p.m. and went towards Panchgini. There were two passengers in the car.

TOLL-COLLECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Sadashiv Sakharam Kathale, a clerk in charge of the toll office of the Mahableshwar Municipality stated he was at the Toll Naka on May 23. The receipt no. 3113 in the receipt book shown to him was in his handwriting There is a name of the owner of the car Y 9387 given on the receipt, namely Jagtap. He paid Re. 1 as toll. There two passengers in the car. Witness identified Jagtap and Pathare.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari witness admitted several cars came to went from Mahableshwar on the said day, and he could not say how many passengers were there in the other cars. Witness was shown one receipt No. 3105 which bore the date 25th May and he admitted subsequent receipts were dated 23rd May, but added it was a mistake. Witness had not seen accused or Pathare before.

In his re-examination by Mr. N. B. Yeraodekar, witness stated receipt No. 3104 and receipt No. 3106 are both dated 23rd May.

POSTMAN IN THE WITNESS. BOX.

Ganpat Laxman, postman attached to the Borivli Post-Office stated he knew Jagtap for the last four or five years. He had gone to Jagtap's house on May 22 to deliver a registered letter addressed to him but he was told by Mrs. Jagtap that accused had gone to Bombay. Again he he went on 23rd May and he did not find Jagtap and he was given the same reply. Then on the 25th he met Jagtap who was in his car near the Chowki. Witness then delivered the packet to him and got his receipt which was produced in Court.

WHISKY & COLD DRINKS AT PEARSE.

Victor D'Souza, a waiter in Pearse Hotel, Bombay, deposed he is serving in the Pearse Hotel for the last ten years. He knew Nazar who used to come to the Hotel very often. He could not say the date on which Nazar had come in May last. He came first had his drinks and he came again with his find after some time. They both were there for half an hour. Nazar took whisky and his friend had cold drink only. Nazar did not come thereafter. He identified the accused.

C.I.D. MAN ON THE TRACK.

Ganesh Keshav Kokje, of the Bombay C.I.D. deposed he is working under Inspector Dyer. On May 27 he was asked by Mr. Dyer to inquire about Dharamsi and had given me the address of one Shaffique who stayed with Nazar. He could not find him. Next day he was sent to Borivli to find out if any complaint was lodged but found that none was lodged and he told so to Mr. Dyer. On the 28th he was asked by Mr. Dyer to call Jagjwan and Shaffique first and took him to Jagjiwan's office, where witness was shown a packet of letters and locks of hair by Jagliwan. Witness did not take possession of the packet but took Jagjiwan and Shaffique along with him to Mr. Dyer. Near the Flora Fountain witness was shown Madhavrao with his wife in a car. Witness stopped his car and took Madhavrao to Mr. Dyer who made inquiries with him. Then, witness with Mr. Dyer and Jagtap went to Borivli. They went to Jagtap's house where they saw Latif and Zubeida and Mr. Dyer made inquiries. Then, they went to the Borivli Police Station where Madhavrao was sent for who made some statement to Mr. Dyer hence he was taken to Bandra and delivered into the custody of D.S.P., Bandra.

HOW DEAD BODY WAS FOUND.

On the 29th Witness along with Dyer went to Bandra and took out Madhavrao who took us on the Poona Road as far as Khapoli and from there by Mahad Road we were taken by the accused to a place from where Mahableshwar was 20 miles and pointed out the place where the body was thrown. Then with the help of the Sub-Inspector, Mahableshwar, they searched for the dead body and found it enveloped in a carpet about 40 to 50 ft. below the road level. The clothes and the body were identified by Shaffique. Then the body was taken to Bandra.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari witness admitted he was present when the packet of letters was placed by Jagjiwan on the table before Mr. Dyer. He did not know whether Mr. Dyer has made any 'panchanama of the packet.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) noon.

BRITAIN'S NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Snowden On Gloomy Out-Look

DETERMINED TO BALANCE IT AT ALL COSTS

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Snowden declared that the outlook for the next years budget, unless very considerable economies were effected, was very serious one, which Government would have to face. He added that Britain's budgetary postiion was more satisfactory than that of any other great country. A balanced budget was essential, and he would take every possible step to balance the next year's budget, however unpleasant the process might be. Nothing was further from truth than the impression that Britain's budgetary position was in a hopeless position of bankruptcy. War-debts were the greatest burdens on national finance. He had prepared a scheme for a huge conversion warloan, whereby a very large saving in interest would be effected, and is successful—as he anticipated—it would go a long way towards the necessary economy in the next year's budget. It would have been launched before now, but for the recent financial developments. Government were seriously considering the report of the Economy Committee. He emphasised the soundness of Britain's financial position. London still remained the best market in the world for foreign investments, and he would take every step to ensure that the sound position of British credit was in no way impaired.—Reuter.

"BOYCOTT WAKF ACT!"

Nasik Dawoodi Borahs Agitated

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK CITY, July 30.

The Nasik Dawoodi Borah community is greatly agitated over the application of the Wakf Act to the Borah community and consider it an infringement of their religion. The Borah community observed hartal as a protest as huge protest procession shouting "Boycott Wakf Act!" was taken out by the Borah community to public meeting with Sjt. Nomanbhai as president passed a resolution condemning the Government's action in applying the Wakf Act to the Borah community. Another resolution was passed requesting Government to exclude Borahs from the operation of the Wakf Act.

Herdon & Pangbourn In Berlin

LONDON, July 30.

Berlin.—Trans-Atlantic fliers Messrs. Herdon and Pangbourn have arrived here.—Reuter.

CONGRESS DECISION TO PIKET SHOPS

DELHI, July 31.

The Delhi Congress Committee at its meeting held this morning adopted a resolution in favour of commencing picketing of shops dealing in foreign cloth with effect from Monday. The Congress Committee had given the dealers ten days' notice during which to get their stock of foreign cloth sealed up, and to sign the pledge not to indent for further such stocks. The dealers had asked for more time as also for permission o clear the stocks already held. This the Congress refuseed this morning.—A.P.

JAMNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR, July 30.

The first session of the Jamnagar Praja Parishad (People's Conference) will be held on 6th and 7th August. A joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jamnagar Praja Mandal and the Reception Committee of the Jam nagar Praja Parishad was held lately in Round Building. The meeting made the following selection:—

Chairman of the Reception Committee: Sjt. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.

Vice-Chairmen: Sjt. Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani; Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji; Virchand Panachand Shah and Maganlal Jagjivan Sheth.

Secretaries: Sjts. Amrilal Gokuldas Mehta and Ratansi Champsi Udeshi.

Treasurer: Sjt. Manshanker Becharbhai Trivedi.

Managing Committee Members: Sjts. Virchand Raichand Shah; Tulsidas Pranjiwan Sheth; Bhagwandas M. Sheth; Vithaldas Bhagwandas; Amrilal Trikamji Acharya; Ratilal Bhamji Thakker; Naval C. Jerajani and Kachara Karasanji Shah.

Those who wish to have accommodation coming from outside should inform the Secretary to that effect beforehand.

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